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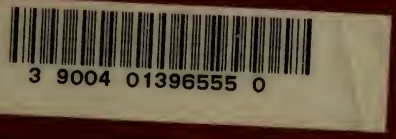

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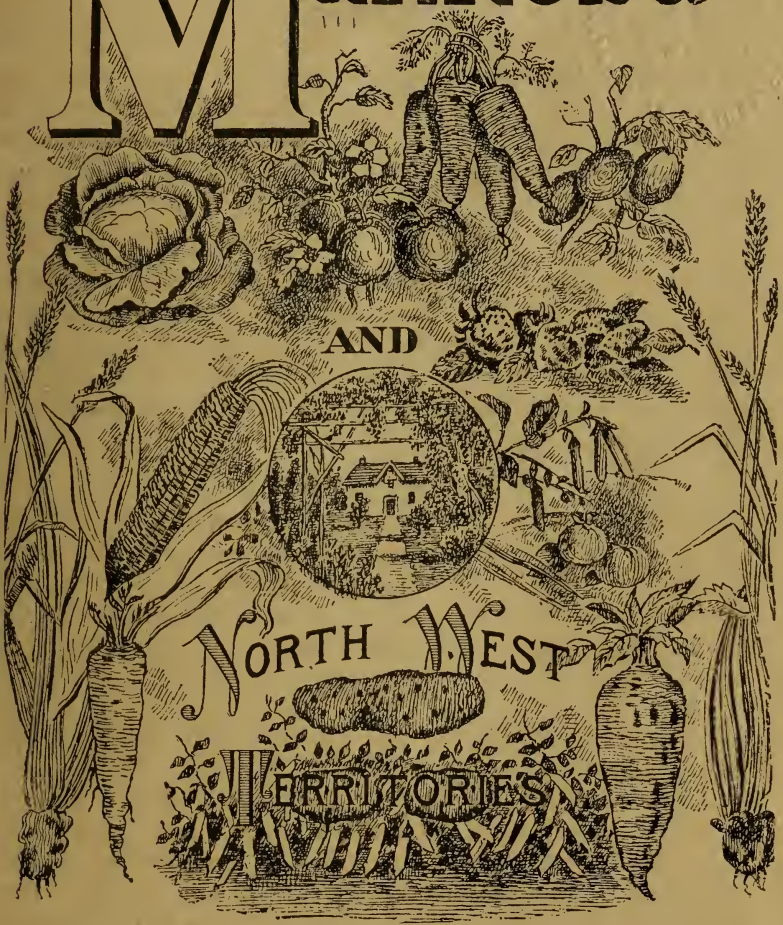

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NOTE.

Inquiries are made from time to time, by people contemplating emigration, for information on many points, as for instance the amount of capital required for a start, the chances of making a living, climate, homestead regulations, etc.

It is endeavoured in the following pages to place the public in possession of all particulars as to settlement in north-western Canada.

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EMIGRATION

When people find that they cannot make a comfortable living, or when after careful consideration they arrive at the conclusion that they have nothing much to look forward to, or when they cannot put by money for old age, or when they are at a loss to know what to do with their children who are growing up around them, they do well to emigrate to a new country where the advantages they stand in need of can be obtained.

In the older countries the ever-increasing population renders existence daily more difficult, and men instinctively turn their thoughts to where they may settle upon land of their own, and escape from the wearying competition and strife for a bare living in which they have so long borne a part. They have heard, perhaps, in an indefinite way of distant lands which offer inducements to emigrants, but whilst they long to be there they hesitate, for the step they meditate is a serious one, and they want to be convinced that they are acting wisely in taking it.

Compare the two situations, and then decide which is the better. On the one hand a man is living in an older country, and with many of the advantages of civilization around him, the outcome of centuries of slow and steady progress. But his prospects are poor. Machinery is fast taking the place of labour; competition is bringing down the price of wages; the grain fields of the far west are injuring farming in Europe; he can hope to do nothing more than make a bare living there. He can indulge in no expectation of one day owning the house he lives in, nor can he look forward to a peaceful old age on land of his own, surrounded by his family, looking upon his own possessions, knowing no landlord and recognizing no interference.

On the other hand, there awaits him on this side of the water, if he will but take it, an extensive farm of 160 acres of the most fertile land in the world, affording him a comfortable, prosperous and healthy existence, with all the necessaries and not a few of the luxuries of life. He may choose his own land; he can select an open prairie, or a park-like tract, or he may settle on the banks of some river or lake which will afford him unlimited supplies of fish. Duck, geese, prairie chicken and rabbits also abound, and he can shoot what he wants.

In but a brief year or two he will stand whence he can see his fields of grain stretching away in the distance, bending before the breeze. He will hear his cattle lowing in the pasture, and as he gazes upon the scene he will feel that he has acted wisely in coming over.

His house is his own, built with his own hands, after his own idea. His wife and family are here, happy and contented, and he calls no man lord, he is independent.

To the fertile fields of western Canada thousands have thus already gone and prospered, and there is room for thousands more.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CANADA.

In deciding upon Canada as his future home the emigrant avails himself of advantages which no other country can offer. He is generally possessed of but little capital which he must husband most carefully, and the following table will show how much he saves in passage money as compared with other countries, and every penny thus retained represents so much more to be spent on improving the home which is awaiting him.

LENGTH AND COST OF PASSAGE BY STEAMER FROM ENGLAND.

To	Average Time.	Third Class Fare.
	Days.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
Canada	9–10	4 0 0
New South Wales	45–52	
Victoria	42–49	14 0 0 to 17 17 0
South Australia	40–46	
Queensland	–55	15 15 0 to 17 17 0
Western Australia	35–40	17 17 0
Tasmania	40–45	15 15 0 to 17 17 0
New Zealand	–45	16 16 0 to 17 17 0
Cape	–20	13 13 0 to 15 15 0
Natal	24–28	16 16 0

It will be seen that from £10 to £13 is saved on the passage money of each adult, and where there is a family to bring over the amount thus gained, added to the bonus paid by Government, as explained further on, is considerable, being often sufficient to build the house that will serve for the first few years. That is a fact worth bearing in mind.

Canada is nearer England than any other country that the emigrant could settle in. Letters mailed in London frequently reach Manitoba in twelve days, and sometimes in less.

The settler in Canada is under the British flag and British rule, and enjoys absolute security of life and property. None of the dangers from revolvers and bowie-knives so common in the United States are known here.

Railway extension is a great feature in the North-west of Canada, following closely on advancing settlement and often preceding it, so that the settler may confidently count on being, at the most after a

year or two, within easy reach of a station. It rarely happens that he is so far away that he cannot go there and home again in a day. This facility for travel and trade enables him to take every advantage of the markets, besides keeping him in touch with the busy world.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, EDUCATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada to the same extent as in the mother country. There is no law of primogeniture, and there are no paupers; a feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt arises from the fact that every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master, and is free to do as he wills—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago. Religious liberty prevails; there is practically free and unsectarian education; a free and liberal franchise exists; local option in regard to the liquor traffic is in operation; the duration of the parliament does not exceed five years, and the members are paid for their services; marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalized; and there is no poor law system, although orphans and the helpless and aged of both sexes are not neglected, being cared for under the municipal system. And, again, a good system of local government is at work in every province. The system of education in force—under the supervision and guidance of the Provincial Governments—enables the best education to be obtained at a trifling cost, and therefore the poor, as well as the rich, can make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country. In principle the system in operation is the same in the different provinces, although the details may differ somewhat. In each school district trustees are elected to manage the schools for the inhabitants, who pay a small rate towards their support, the balance being met by considerable grants from the local governments.

British subjects settling in Canada do not require to be naturalized. They are entitled to all the same rights and privileges as their fellow British subjects who may have been born there; indeed, the removal of a family to Canada makes no more difference in their position, as British subjects, than if they had gone instead to any city, town, or village in the United Kingdom. Of course it is a different thing if they go to the United States or any other foreign country. In that case they must renounce their birthright, and their allegiance to their sovereign and their flag, before they can enjoy any of the political advantages of citizenship; and in many parts of the United States land cannot be bought, or sold, or transferred, excepting by naturalized persons.

INFORMATION AS TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Any one resident in Great Britain contemplating settling in any part of Canada should, if possible, call at the office of the nearest

Canadian Government agent, who will afford all needful information, and if unable to do so personally should write for maps and pamphlets which will be forwarded on application.

In the United Kingdom all arrangements for emigration to the Dominion are placed under the direction of the High Commissioner for Canada. The following is a list of the Canadian Government agents:—

London, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

London, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Secretary, High Commissioner's Office.

Liverpool, Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street.

Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.

Bristol, Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

BONUSES TO SETTLERS.

The Canadian Government at the present time pays to each European settler a bonus of $10 (say £2 1s. 8d.) for himself and $5 (say £1 0s. 10d.) for each member of his family over twelve years of age. This bonus is payable only upon the settler acquiring land, either by homestead entry or by purchase from one of the subsidized railway companies or other corporations who have acquired it from the Government.

CLIMATE.

The climate of North-western Canada is one of the finest in the world. It needs but a glance at the rosy, sturdy children and the well-developed men and women to convince the most sceptical of this, and that the free open air life led by the settler cannot be excelled for healthfulness.

Occupying as it does the central part of a great continent, removed from the equalizing effect of the ocean, North-western Canada is naturally subject to extremes of temperature, the summers being hot, almost tropical, whilst the winters are decidedly cold.

The intensity of cold may be accurately ascertained by a thermometer, but not so its effects upon the human system. The humidity or dryness of the atmosphere in such circumstances decides its degree of comfort or discomfort, and largely its healthiness or unhealthiness. In Canada, however, although one must be prepared for extreme temperatures, the air is dry, bracing and exhilarating, and consequently the climate is pleasant and healthy to live in, and the cold is not so penetrating as in the damp winters of Great Britain. Then, again, in Canada one is prepared for the cold, and in winter the houses are far warmer than in Great Britain.

Spring begins from about the middle to the end of April, and then all vegetation grows as if by magic. The snow melts, the rivers flow,

the ducks and geese fly over-head in countless myriads ; the trees bud and blossom and birds sing and flutter from every bough, and in a brief couple of weeks we have forgotten all about the past winter and are enjoying the heat of summer.

The month of June brings refreshing showers, and the greatest heat is reached about the middle of July, ripening the crops with great rapidity. Towards the end of August it gets cooler, and in the beginning of September light frosts at night bring out the autumnal tints of the poplars, birches and maples. Then on till the middle of November the weather is absolutely perfect. A blue, cloudless sky, a soft breeze and a bright sunshine, admirable for out-door work, and just cool enough at night to render a little fire in the stove acceptable. This weather is known as the Indian summer, and is the delight of the sportsman, who takes down his gun and fills the larder with prairie chicken and duck. Occasional wet days set in, saturating the stubbles which are being ploughed. Gradually the nights grow colder, the frosts more severe, and finally the ground freezes hard, and from the beginning of December the winter may be said to have set in. A few light flurries of snow give good sleighing, and people appear in their furs and heavy clothing. From now until April the ground is covered with snow, which, however, does not fall to any great depth.

About the middle of January the intense cold sets in and lasts until the end of February, when the sun begins to gain power enough to make a most perceptible and appreciable difference in the temperature.

The weather now gets gradually warmer, people throw open their doors, and the snow begins to thaw on the southerly slopes. A soft breeze takes the place of the sharp north-west wind, and the days lengthen perceptibly. Winter is now over ; the farmer gets his implements in order for seeding and harrowing, and at the beginning of April all are ready for the break-up of the ice and frost and the coming of spring.

A great deal has been said about the cold of Canada by those who wish to decry the country, but it should be mentioned as a significant fact that people who, after living here, return to spend a winter in Europe suffer intensely from the weather, and in a manner that they never did here. Such is the difference between dry and damp cold.

The houses, from the smallest upward, are built to resist the cold, and with a good ordinary stove, the settler and his family may sit warm and cosy in their house, however much the wind may howl outside.

From the exaggerated accounts which reach Europe of the winters here, people acquire most erroneous ideas, and look upon the cold as a serious obstacle to settling in Canada. As a matter of fact it is so far from being an objection that the winter is the great season for enjoyment, when tobogganing, snow-shoeing, skating and sleighing afford endless amusement to all. Children, too, from five years of age upwards, go to school regularly, and are not kept at home much oftener by bad weather than in summer.

A SETTLER'S LIFE.

What sort of a life is it? is a question often asked. To begin with, it is a life of hard work, but it is healthy, free and independent, and any one who has once enjoyed it never again can reconcile himself to the restraints and conventionalities of town life. To the small farmer or yeoman who has struggled along, hedged around with restrictions and burdened with heavy expenses, farming out here is a wonderful surprise. First of all he owns one hundred and sixty acres of virgin soil, and if he chooses may purchase another one hundred and sixty acres or more, at the government price of three dollars an acre (twelve shillings sterling). The cultivation of the land is simply performed and the crops raised are abundant, and of first-rate quality. The prices realized are good, and there is no rent to pay. The land needs no manure, summer-fallowing proving sufficient to restore land continuously cropped to its original fertility.

The farm produces the settler's food supply and his purchases may be confined to tea and sugar, and such like articles.

But in this, as in every other line of business, the diligent and hard working man it is who succeeds and makes himself and his family comfortable, and the indolent or careless soon fall behind.

Labour being scarce in Canada, the settler must be prepared to do nearly everything for himself. He usually builds his own house, digs his own well and cellar, cuts logs for his stable, chops his firewood, grooms the horses, milks the cow, ploughs, and in fact does what has to be done and does it well.

There is not much relaxation it is true, but a man is badly off who cannot find comfort and amusement in his own family and gratification in the fruits of his labour which he sees daily before his eyes.

Many a woman shrinks from emigrating because she believes that she is going out into a wilderness where she will endure perils and hardships, risking her life amongst savages and wild beasts. How groundless such fears are need hardly be stated. Of savage men or wild beasts there are none, and although at first, whilst the settlement is young, the settler and his family are naturally somewhat isolated, there are always neighbours who are only too pleased to help the new comers, and their wives gladly seize any opportunity of driving over to visit them and show them such kindnesses as may be in their power. There is nothing like a new country for developing the kindly instincts in people's nature.

The settler's wife need not fear being lonely. She will be busy enough all day with her household duties and will marvel rather that the day is so short. From her door she will see her husband at work in the fields, and her children playing outside will keep her from lacking companions.

In her spare moments she will attend to her little flower garden neatly fenced in, where mignonette, pansies, stocks, and nasturtiums show her how well her care is appreciated. If fond of gardening she

will watch the growth of the vegetables with interest, and the satisfaction of later on placing them upon the dinner table will be all the more for the share she had in their raising.

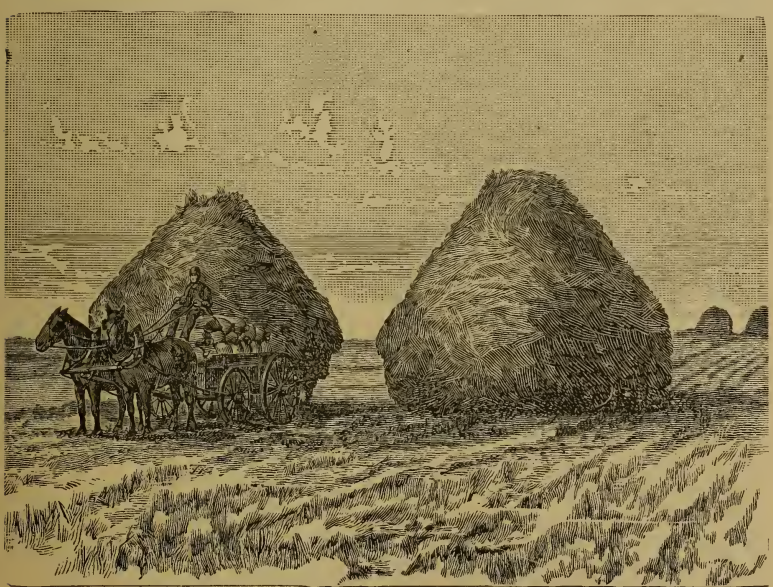
Her poultry will be a source of great pleasure and profit, and with a beginning of half a dozen hens she will, with but little effort, rear a vast number of chickens for the table or for sale.

She will share the delight of her children in the new and many birds and animals around. The wild fowl flying over-head, the jays, canaries and humming birds in their gorgeous plumage and the numerous little sober clad finches and wrens are all a source of interest. The many varieties of squirrels, from the pretty little chip-munk darting across the verandah to the big ground squirrel, which affords a by no means to be despised dish, all are watched and discussed.

Her household cares, if many, are a source of pleasure. She bakes her own bread, and takes a pride in the lightness and whiteness of her loaves, made of flour grown before her eyes.

Her children attend a neighbouring school, and grow up sturdy and helpful, her pride and her support.

She thinks sometimes of the days gone by, and, perhaps, longs for some of the luxuries and refinements of her past life. But she dismisses the idea when she compares the prosperous condition of her



Grain Stacks.

affairs with the struggle for existence endured across the ocean; and, at any rate, there is always the prospect of a trip home after, say, next harvest, when she will persuade the old folks to return with her.

Churches spring up, and service is attended as regularly on Sunday as in a town. The pony is harnessed and the family drive into the village, meeting as they approach it others coming from different directions for the same purpose. Here on the far-stretching prairie the sounds of praise ascend with none the less fervour to the Almighty because the worshippers remember the changes effected under His guidance.

In winter, when work is slack and the evenings long, people begin to think about amusements, and any one possessed of talent, musical or otherwise, is soon brought to the front. A building is secured in the village, and on a certain night a concert is given, to which all flock, and wind up the evening with a dance. Good humour and order prevail, and at midnight sleighs and jumpers are brought out and all return home through the bracing night air, delighted at the success of the social, and wishing for the next.

The Canadians are very fond of amusement and readily avail themselves of any chance for a picnic or dance, so that the winter is always enlivened by some little piece of gaiety.

The village stores contain wares of every description, more adapted, however, to practical every-day work than personal adornment. Nevertheless, many enterprising storekeepers keep a supply of finery which they say is well patronized.

It takes but a very few years to transform the new settlement into a thriving community. Schools are established everywhere, and under the law any group of settlers can form themselves into a district, having a school-house so situated as to be not more than two miles from the furthest.

Railways extend themselves rapidly, mails are delivered twice or three times a week, or oftener, and cheap holiday trips are frequently to be had by rail and steam-boat.

Emigration to-day is not the emigration of twenty years ago. Then, the settler was buried in the heart of a dense forest or lost on a trackless plain. To-day it simply means moving to a new, better and prosperous home, still within reach of his relatives and the world at large.

WHO SHOULD COME.

The people whom we most urgently invite to come and make their homes amongst us are farmers and farm servants from the old country, with a little money to start them on homesteads or farms of their own, and who are prepared to adapt their habits and style of work to the conditions of a new country. Their former experience will be of great value as far as it goes, but this is a new country, and those who come to it must be prepared to take up modes of farming conformable to the climate and soil. The wider their range of experience the more likely they will be to succeed here, and by careful observation of the practice of their neighbours, they will, in a short time, get familiar with their work and the best way of setting about it.

If female domestic servants in Great Britain and other young women of good character realized the demand there is for them in Canada they would emigrate in much larger numbers than they do at present. In every city, town and village there is a never-failing demand for domestic servants at high rates of wages, and a great demand for lady helps, dressmakers, laundry women, etc. In the country districts there is also a good demand for female servants, who, in many cases, are treated as "one of the family." Nor is this all. As in most new countries, young women are far in the minority. Young men have come west to seek their fortunes in the land of the setting sun, while the girls have remained at home with their parents and friends. Nothing more need be said to show that the chances of marriage—and to well-to-do, steady and industrious men—are far greater here than in older countries.

The wages of female domestic servants range from £1 to £3 and £4 per month; the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. They are recommended to go at once on arrival to the nearest government agents, who often have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of their supervision and guidance, until they are satisfactorily placed. Servants should, however, take their characters with them, and they must bear in mind that good records are just as indispensable in Canada as elsewhere. They may safely go out at any time of the year.

There is little or no demand for females other than the classes mentioned above. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, etc., should not go out unless proceeding to join friends, able and willing to assist them in getting employment.

Blacksmiths, well up in horse-shoeing and machine repairing, are useful and generally prosperous settlers. Any blacksmith who sets up his shop in a new district is certain to command an excellent business, but he must be a thoroughly good man at his trade.

Carpenters in villages and outlying towns can generally obtain steady work. It often happens that one will take up a homestead beside a village in a new settlement and make a very fair income at his trade in his leisure moments. It generally ends, however, in his confining himself to the more satisfactory employment of working his own farm.

Plasterers, brick-layers and masons are much needed at certain times of the year in towns and villages, but it would not be well for such to come out in the anticipation of at once finding work, unless they are prepared as an alternative to take up land and cultivate it for a living.

Young men just starting in life naturally direct their thoughts to Canada, and if they are steady and hard-working there is an excellent opening for them here. To a great many, sedentary life in an office is absolute misery, and the chance of getting into the open air, away from the smoke and dust of the town is hailed with delight. Great Britain is teeming with thousands of strong athletic young fellows

whose parents find it hard to settle them in life, and homesteading in the North-west is the true solution of the oft-queried difficulty, "What shall we do with our boys?" But it must be borne in mind that this entails plenty of hard work, severe physical exertion, long hours of exposure, patience in the face of many difficulties, plain food and no luxuries for some time to come. Emigration is not "all beer and skittles," and successful colonization, like everything else of any value, has to be won by the sweat of the brow. Many young fellows arrive, and like school boys enjoy themselves to the utmost, shooting the game which abounds so plentifully, fishing in creeks and lakes, and riding all over the country. This is all right at the proper time, but carried to the excess it too often is, this free indulgence in sport has been a snare to many possessed of a natural taste for it, and who, but for the opportunities thus temptingly displayed before them, would probably have naturally taken to farm work; many come out to friends and are too lazy to get down to the hard labour that all must perform, and consequently earn nothing and are a constant drain upon the purses of their friends. These are known out here as "Remittance men," and are deservedly spoken of with contempt. The man who cannot with his hands earn his living had better stay at home with his mother. Canada is essentially the land of progress and activity, and the indolent or physically incapable man has no place here.

Mr. R. B. P. Anderson, of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, one of the practical agricultural delegates to Canada, in his report, says:—

"I am asked who ought to go to Manitoba and the North-west, I unhesitatingly say, any man who for any reason intends to emigrate to any place and is not afraid of hard work and some discomfort for a few years, and whose family can get on for a time without the aid of female servants. Such a man will, if he has pluck, succeed in time, though he went without a penny; but if he has £100 or £200 in his pocket he may expect to enjoy a prosperous and happy home in the immediate future."

The question is often asked if it is essential for young men wishing to take up farms in Canada, but desiring before doing so to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, to pay premiums, either to persons in this country or in the Dominion, for that purpose. It may therefore be plainly stated that no premiums are necessary; and it is advised that none be paid. Strong and healthy young men, from 18 to 21 years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life, have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring; and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so, without charge, although, of course, without accepting any direct responsibility. Being without experience they will not get much wages at the commencement of their employment, but as they acquire skill they will be able to command remuneration in proportion to the value of their work.

THE PROFESSIONS AND THE LIGHTER CALLINGS.

Information is frequently sought as to the prospects in Canada for properly qualified members of the legal and medical and other professions, schoolmasters, and persons desiring to enter the military and civil services of the Dominion. No encouragement is held out to such persons to go to the Dominion, especially in cases where immediate employment is desired. There are always openings and opportunities for men of exceptional abilities with a little capital; but, generally speaking, the professional and so-called lighter callings in Canada are in very much the same position as they are in the United Kingdom, the local supply being equal to, if not greater than, the demand.

WHEN TO COME.

The best time for persons to start is from April to June, as those who intend taking up land have thus the entire season before them for selecting a suitable homestead, erecting a house, and ploughing sufficient acreage for the next year's crop. Others, who have not the necessary means for making an immediate start, can, in the spring, readily obtain employment, for it is by far the better plan for the immigrant to "hire out," as it is termed, for the first year with some good, practical farmer, in order that he may gain a thorough knowledge of the work he will later on have to do for himself.

Farm labourers are especially in demand at hay-time and harvest, and if they are steady and industrious readily find good situations for the whole year round.

The winter months are not a favourable time for going out, as work is then slack.

WHAT TO BRING.

What the emigrant should buy depends a great deal on his purse. Clothes of a material calculated to last should be bought. Two coats and four pairs of trousers of corduroy; a pair of leather leggings; a tweed cap; a wide-brimmed soft felt hat; half a dozen flannel shirts; a woollen fisherman's jersey; woollen socks, hand-knitted, of best yarn; a couple, or more, of heaviest wool, knitted loosely, for pulling over the others; three pairs strong boots, lacing high up the ankle; a belt; a pair of slippers; a dozen coloured handkerchiefs; a silk or cashmere muffler; a large woollen comforter; a rubber coat; and an over-coat, double-breasted, of heavy material, if provided with a capacious hood for stormy weather, the better. And as much more clothing as he can get together.

These are necessaries, and are intended for every day work. For Sundays, or social gatherings, something better will doubtless be worn which the emigrant will have provided himself with. For the very cold weather, heavy woollen underwear will be required, and four suits should be brought with him; two pairs of double blankets, and,

if possible, a thick railway rug for cold weather. Two or three pocket knives, with big, strong blades should not be forgotten, and, if he has any carpenters' tools, in good order, they should be brought. Boot laces, sewing and darning needles, scissors, tapes, buttons, pens, paper.

Speaking generally, the emigrant should bring as much as possible of what he possesses without purchase, and should only buy what is absolutely necessary. He must bear in mind that, in the west, he will be thrown entirely upon his own resources for amusement, and, in the long winter evenings, especially, he will be thankful for something to help him pass the time pleasantly and profitably. So, if he is fond of chess, draughts or backgammon, let him bring these games with him. If he is musical and plays the guitar, banjo, violin, or other portable instrument, by no means leave it behind. If he has a hobby of any description, that he can interest himself in, it will be to his benefit to bring it out.

Where there is a family the wife will do well to provide everything necessary for setting up house in a place perhaps thirty miles from a store. She should bring all the household linen, both for table and bed, as well as pillows, blankets and rugs. Her duties, which entail much rough work, require suitable clothes, and dresses of a strong washing material are perhaps the best. Plenty of warm woollen underwear should be brought, and stout boots and shoes, with at least one pair of felt slippers. For the cold weather she should have a heavy and well-lined coat, of the ulster pattern, made loose with a warmly-lined hood, the comfort of which she will appreciate in due time; many women suffer from neuralgia in winter, which they could easily prevent if they only protected their heads sufficiently.

Children are difficult to provide for, as they are constantly growing out of their clothes. Still, strong, serviceable garments should be brought out, with plenty of pinafores that can be washed. Boots are probably cheaper in England, and if the expense can be borne several pairs might be brought for each child.

If there is a sewing machine in the house it should be brought, as well as a few knick-knacks that will make the new home cheerful and pretty and not take up too much room. Any china and glass which are brought over must be packed very carefully.

In packing so many things the emigrant will do well to procure an oaken cask, which can be bought cheaply enough. The head must be carefully removed by loosening the top hoop, and after it is filled replaced securely. It will probably be necessary to employ a carpenter to do this properly. The great advantage of this cask is that it is easily handled in transit, as it can be rolled about, and when it has served its purpose can be utilized as a flour bin or water barrel. A couple of such casks will hold an immense quantity of stuff. It is somewhat important, however, to have a list of the contents for the information of the Customs officers.

Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some instances for special reasons which the emigrant will consider. It must be borne in mind that such articles are very liable to breakage, especially on long railway journeys to the West.

Passengers should pay particular attention to the labelling of their luggage, and labels may be obtained from the steam-ship companies. They should also bear in mind that the steam-ship companies only carry free for steerage passengers a limited quantity of baggage. The Canadian Pacific Railway carries 300 lbs. free for emigrants proceeding to Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Agricultural implements and tools need not be taken out, as the most improved articles of this description adapted to the country can be purchased in any village in Canada.

Skilled mechanics and artisans, when recommended to go out, may take their tools, but they must remember what is stated above, and also that in the Dominion all these things can be bought at reasonable prices.

Emigrants may be safely advised to take a good supply of underclothing, heavy and light, for winter and summer wear, house and table linen, blankets, bed-ticks, and any other articles of special value which do not take up much room.

LUGGAGE.

The attention of the emigrants cannot be too particularly directed to everything about their luggage. In the first place, it is very desirable that they should not encumber themselves with unnecessary articles, as these, besides causing them a great deal of trouble, may, in the end, cost a great deal more than they are worth.

On the steam-ship bills the passenger will find stated how many cubic feet of luggage will be carried free on board. It may, however, happen that the number of cubic feet which the steam-ship will allow is very much heavier than the 150 lbs. weight allowed to each passenger on the western railways.

The railways in the older provinces of Canada are very liberal in dealing with emigrant luggage, and will let pass anything that is not very much out of the way. On some of the railways, however, the luggage is weighed, and anything in excess of 150 lbs. per passenger is liable to be charged for. A family or party going together may have their luggage all weighed together, and no charge will be made unless there is an excess above an aggregate of 150 lbs. for each. The Canadian Pacific Railway allow 300 lbs. for each adult going west of Winnipeg. Many heavy lumbering things sometimes carried by immigrants are not worth paying the excess of freight for, and can be better and more cheaply purchased on arrival at their destination. The luggage and boxes or trunks of every passenger should be plainly marked with his name and destination.

All heavy luggage and boxes are stowed away in the hold, but the emigrant should put in a separate and small package the things he will require for use on the voyage; these he should keep by him and take in his berth. Labels may be obtained from the steam-ship company.

Emigrants sometimes suffer great loss and inconvenience from losing their luggage. They should, therefore, be careful not to lose sight of it until it is put on shipboard; it is then perfectly safe. Upon arrival in Canada it will be passed by the customs officers and put into what is called the "baggage car" of the railway train where it is "checked" to its destination. This means that there is attached to each article a little piece of metal with a number stamped on it, while a corresponding piece similarly numbered, is given to the passenger to keep until his destination is reached. The railway is then responsible for the safety of his luggage, and will not give it up until he shows his "check." This custom has great safety as well as convenience.

OCEAN FARES.

The intending emigrant will find out the days of sailing of the steam-ships by the handbills or advertisements which are now so very generally published; and he will also find by the same means the rates of passage—cabin, intermediate and steerage. The cost of reaching Canada varies from time to time, but there are no free passages.

The Government do not now offer assisted passages to any class of emigrants. All are required to pay the ordinary fares charged by the steam-ship companies. Emigrants are also required in every case to pay their railway fares from the port of landing to their destinations, and to provide their own food. Emigrants must, therefore, have enough money for such expenses in addition to their ocean passage, and to provide board and lodging until they can procure employment. It may be stated that some of the railway companies offer reduced rates to the ports of embarkation to emigrants proceeding to the Dominion. These may be ascertained by inquiry at the railway booking offices.

Inquiry is often made whether there is any system in operation by which money is advanced by the Government for the passage of labouring persons, such as those referred to in this pamphlet, to be repaid after arrival in Canada. It is therefore as well to say plainly that there is not. To secure a berth in the steamers it is necessary to send a deposit of £5 for a saloon passage, and £1 for an intermediate or steerage passage, to the steam-ship company or to an agent, the remainder to be paid before the passengers go on board.

The saloon passage includes all provisions and stateroom. The intermediate passage includes provisions, beds, bedding and all necessary utensils. Steerage passengers are provided with food and sleeping accommodation, but have to find bedding and certain utensils (consisting of pillow, mattress, pannikin to hold 1½ pint, plate, knife, fork

and spoon) for use on the voyage. These can be purchased at the port of embarkation, or hired from the steam-ship company at a cost of a few shillings, leaving bed covering only—a rug or a coverlet—to be provided by the passenger. Twenty cubic feet of luggage are allowed free of charge to each saloon, fifteen to each intermediate and ten to each steerage passenger. A box about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet broad and 2 feet deep would be equal to ten cubic feet.

The following are the railway fares, for emigrants booking through from Europe to some of the principal centres of employment in the Dominion, from Quebec:—Montreal, 7s. 2d.; Sherbrooke, 8s. 3d.; Ottawa, 14s. 5d.; Kingston, 17s. 11d.; Toronto, £1 7s. 9d.; Hamilton, £1 7s. 9d.; London, £1 12s. 8d.; Winnipeg, £2 9s. 4d.; Regina, £3 16s. 1d.; Calgary, £5 19s. 5d.; Vancouver, £7 4s. 10d.* Children between 12 and 5 years of age are charged half price; those under 5 are conveyed free. Passengers are strongly recommended to take through tickets from Great Britain to their destinations in Canada from the steam-ship companies, who, by an arrangement with the railway companies, issue rail tickets as well as ocean tickets.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a continuous line from Quebec, on the Atlantic, to Vancouver, on the Pacific. Trains leaving Quebec at 1.30 p.m., say on Monday, arrive at Winnipeg in the forenoon on Thursday, and at Vancouver at 2.15 p. m. on the following Sunday. The fares from Quebec to Winnipeg and westward include the colonist sleeping-cars.

The steerage passengers, being so well provided with food on the steam-ships of the principal lines, need not think of supplying themselves with any kind of provisions.

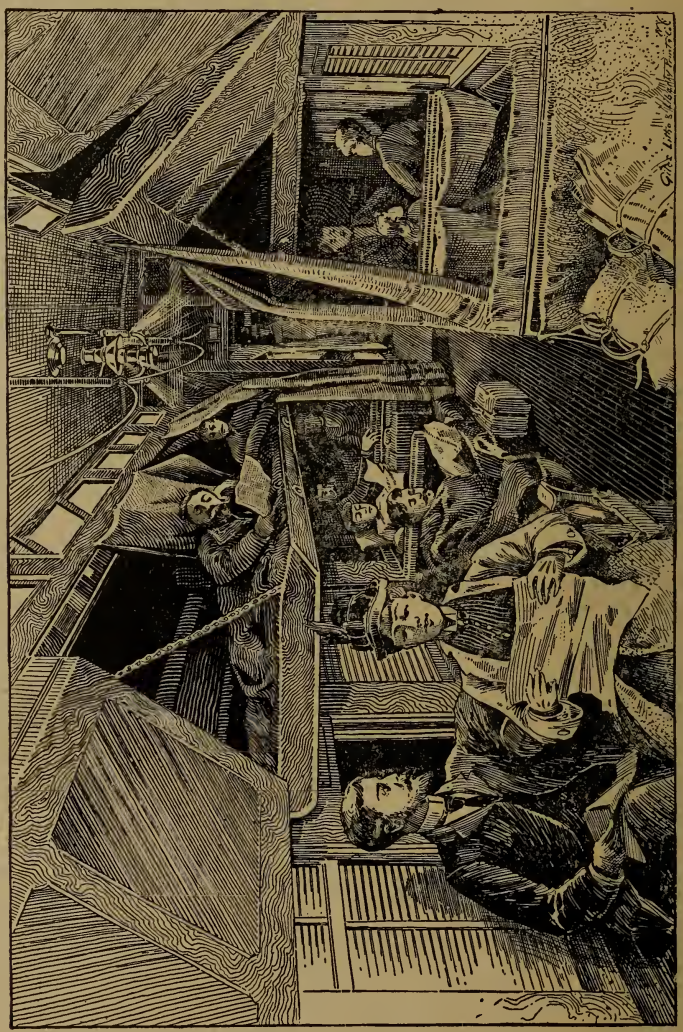
DURING THE PASSAGE.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board the steam-ship, he should make himself acquainted with the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. These are always displayed in several parts of the vessel. He should do his best to carry them out, to be well-behaved, and to keep himself clean. He will thus add not only to his own health and comfort, but to that of those around him. If he should have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage he should at once make it known to the captain, who will naturally seek to have justice done, as well for his own interest as for that of his ship and his employers.

The master of the ship is responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the part of the stewards, or any of the officers, or the crew. All steam-ships carrying emigrants have doctors on board; and in case of sickness any emigrant will receive medical care and medicine, with such comforts as may be considered necessary by the doctor.

*These rates are subject to alteration from time to time, and from Halifax are slightly higher.

The large steam-ships have stewardesses to look after the female portion of the steerage passengers, who have separate and isolated accommodation, in the better class of steamers.



Interior View of Canadian Pacific Colonist Car.

THE RAILWAY JOURNEY.

No railway in America offers such good accommodation to second-class or colonist passengers, as does the Canadian Pacific. Colonists

from Europe are able to travel to new homes in Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west or British Columbia, in nearly as great comfort as first-class passengers.

The cars devoted to the use of colonists are taken upon the same fast trains with the first-class cars. They are convertible into sleeping cars at night, having upper and lower berths constructed on the same principle as those of the first-class sleeping cars, and equally comfortable as to ventilation, &c. They are taken through, without change, all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. No other railway in America can do this. No extra charge is made for the sleeping accommodation. Second-class passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains will be supplied by the agent of the company at the point of starting, at a cost of $2.50 (ten shillings). The curtains may be hung around the berth, turning it into a little private room. In addition to this, men travelling alone are cut off from families by a partition across the car near the middle, and smoking is not permitted in that part of the car where the women and children are.

At short intervals, the train stops at stations where meals are served in refreshment rooms, and where hot tea and coffee and well-cooked food may be bought at very reasonable prices. The cars are not allowed to become over-crowded, and the safety and welfare of colonist or second-class passengers are carefully attended to. The baggage arrangements are the same as for first-class passengers, and every possible care is taken that the colonist does not go astray, lose his property or suffer imposition. When a large number of colonists are going to the far west together, special fast trains of colonist sleeping cars are despatched.

ON ARRIVAL.

The newcomer need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of thieves, impostors or unfriendly people. If he follows the directions of this pamphlet he will put himself in the hands of real friends, who will look after him. At Winnipeg the Government have erected a commodious building, which is kept in a tidy and healthful condition, and serves as a suitable temporary home for immigrants during the few days' delay which may intervene before they can go to their own homesteads. The train is met upon its arrival by the agents of the Government, who take charge of immigrants, and give them all the assistance and advice they need in a strange land.

The first thing the immigrant should do is to obtain full particulars as to the best course he should pursue. This is most readily done by consulting the officials in charge of the Immigration Buildings or by calling at the office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands. Should, however, the immigrant have booked through to any large town at which there is a Dominion Land Agency he should at once go there

and learn where the best lands are to be had, how he can reach them, and when he had better start. He can also ask for descriptions of soil and natural features of any particular locality which from the maps and pamphlets in his possession he may think suitable for his purpose.

All this information is open to the intending settler. If the land of a certain section is sandy, or rocky, or marshy, or alkaline, or otherwise unsuitable for farming, he is told so; if it is good land for grazing but poor for farming, he learns that; if it is thoroughly fertile and desirable, this will be pointed out. In short, the whole truth, whether it is favourable or unfavourable, can be learned from the maps and surveyors' notes shown in this office.

Most men, nevertheless, naturally wish to examine for themselves the section which seems to them from these reports most suitable, and personal inspection is strongly recommended in every case. They are told what is the quickest and cheapest way to reach the land (special facilities being provided for this purpose), and, when necessary, are furnished by the Dominion Government Land Agent with a guide, who either accompanies them all the way from Winnipeg or meets them at the nearest railway station and goes with them to the designated locality. If they are pleased (which is usually the case) all the arrangements for taking it up or for its purchase are made at once at the nearest agency, and they can immediately take possession. Only a very few days, therefore, need elapse between the arrival of an immigrant in Winnipeg and his settlement upon the land of his choice.

Meanwhile, his family and baggage can remain at the immigrant hall in comfort and perfect safety. Providing themselves with food in the city markets, they can cook their own meals upon the stoves in the hall kitchen, and, with the bedding which has served them during their journey, they can sleep in comfort in the dormitories, which are divided into compartments, affording complete privacy for each family. Should they prefer, however, to stop at a hotel, they will find in Winnipeg public houses of all grades, where the total cost for each person varies from $1.00 (4s.) to $3.00 (12s.) a day, according to accommodation desired.

FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

Assuming that the settler goes on to his homestead in the spring of the year he will have two important works facing him. One is the construction of his house, and the other is the breaking for his next year's crop. If he is a married man he will do well to provide himself with a tent within which his family may sleep until the house is finished. Having decided on the sort of building to be erected he should go to work vigorously and get it into habitable shape without delay. If it is to be of logs they should be felled and drawn from the bush, and if of frame the lumber should be drawn to the spot at once. So much depends upon the comfort of a family that this should be con-

sidered a matter of vital importance, and once in a pleasant and comfortable dwelling the sense of being at home will soon grow upon all.

Breaking, as it is called, is the ploughing of the natural prairie. This is done whilst the roots of the grasses are tender, and it is seldom advisable to continue after the 20th of July by which time the herbage is strong and woody. In breaking, the plough is set so that the sod may be ploughed at the depth of about two inches. Shallow breaking is to be preferred to deep as it rots quicker and more effectually. The settler should try and get at least fifteen acres broken the first year and must not forget the kitchen garden which should be done first of all.

The next work is putting up hay for the winter and an abundant supply should be secured. The wild hay which grows in the swamps is rich and nourishing and the upland hay consisting of vetches, wild pease and many herbs forms a sweet fodder which is eaten most greedily by the cattle. Great care should be taken to stack the hay well away from the house so as to avoid all danger from fire, but at the same time close to where the stable is to be. A guard of a dozen or more furrows should be ploughed around it.

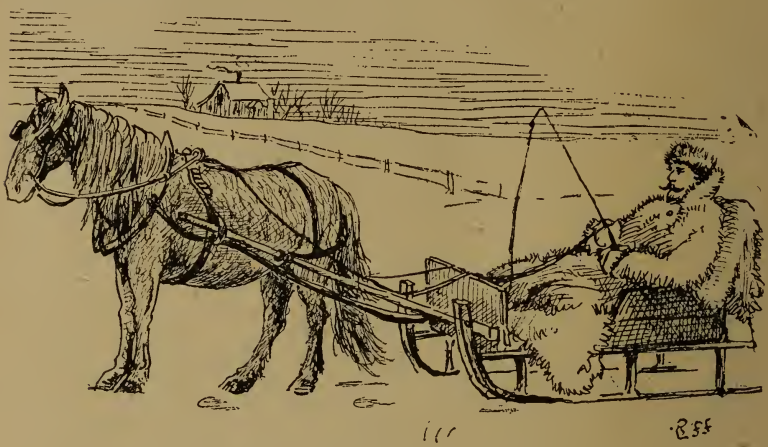
Backsetting now occupies the attention of the settler and should be very thoroughly done, as the future seed bed is now under preparation. The plough is set to a depth of four inches so as to reverse the work of the breaking, the sod being now well rotted, and at the same time to turn over a couple of inches of soil with it. It is left in this condition until the spring when it readily becomes a smooth even bed under the harrows, the frost having completed the ploughman's work by crumbling down any lumps that may have formed here and there.

About the end of September the nights begin to get cool, and the settler is reminded that he must be prepared for cold weather. Earth is banked up round the house to a height of a couple of feet, and if it be a log-house, a day must be devoted to carefully examining all cracks and crevices which must be filled in with well-tempered mortar. Joints and joinings of windows and doors must be inspected and made wind-proof, and a stock of firewood laid in. The cellar must be cribbed inside to prevent the sides crumbling, and shelves erected for storing food. All this will be done with intense pleasure, as the settler feels he is in his own house, making himself cosy for the winter.

One day, perhaps in November, the snow will fall, and after this winter sets in. Having as yet no grain to haul to market, the settler can devote himself to getting out logs for a granary to hold his next year's crop, and posts and rails for fencing. He must recollect that next year his cattle must be kept from his grain fields, and this can best be done by inclosing a pasture of about fifteen or twenty acres wherein his oxen and cows will find sufficient food and water.

Firewood should be drawn in from the bush. Dead wood can be taken from unoccupied Crown lands, and a good supply to last throughout the year should be secured.

During the winter evenings and on stormy days the settler can exercise his ingenuity in constructing for himself a "jumper" or sleigh to be drawn by a pony. This is easily done by any one handy with tools. He can also make a few little articles of furniture, or improve the construction of the bed, table or bench he will already have made on first arriving. He will find plenty to do to keep him busy both indoors and out.



In the scrub and ravines rabbits abound, and by placing a few wire nooses on their runs in the snow a regular supply may be secured for the stew-pan. Our settler will, if fond of sport, take an occasional day off and fill the larder with prairie chicken and ruffed grouse. If his location be in a bush country he may occasionally bag a deer, of which he will feel naturally proud.

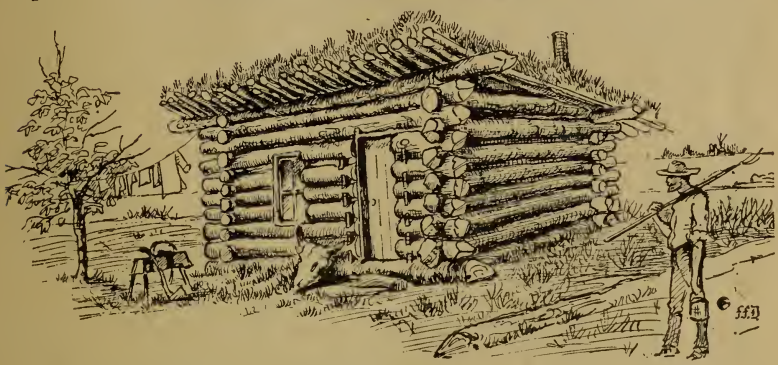
The settler's wife will find it conducive to her health to go out every day during the winter for a short walk. The children will of course be running around in the snow, and with mitts and moccasins will enjoy life to the utmost. Snow-houses, hand-sleighs and toboggan slides afford endless amusement, and they grow up rosy and hardy typical young Canadians.

In March there are signs of the winter breaking up. Every day the sun gains more power, and a southerly breeze makes the air soft and pleasant. It gets warmer, until one fine day the sun comes out hotter than ever and the snow rapidly thaws. In a couple of days it is nearly all gone. Winter is now over. Ducks and geese arrive from the south, larks and innumerable little birds appear everywhere, and spring is come. The settler is ready for work, and soon has his grain sown and his potatoes planted and kitchen garden finished.

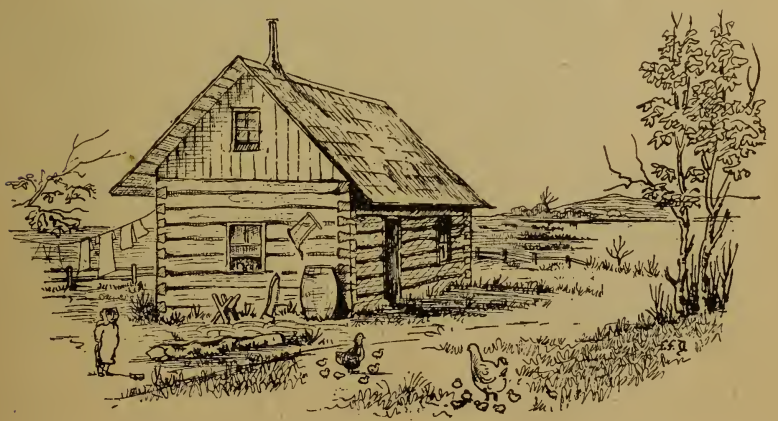
He has completed the first year of his residence. He looks around on the work of his hands, the result of his industry, and when he compares his homestead now with the wild state of nature in which he found it a brief twelve months ago he feels proud of his efforts and is ready to go ahead with redoubled vigour.

BUILDINGS.

The settler naturally wants to know what sort of house he may expect to live in. He can take his choice from among the following :—



No. 1.—A log shanty, the cheapest and easiest building erected, made of light logs, saddled (that is notched) at the corners, two small windows and a door. Usually there is a division, one room being fitted with a bed and set of shelves, the other having a stove and table and a couple of stools. As will be seen by the illustration, the roof is composed of poles, all sloping one way. On them hay is laid, and over that sod. The spaces between the logs forming the walls are carefully clinked with pieces of wood, and are then plastered over with clay, and if properly done the shanty is warm and comfortable. The entire work can be done by the settler himself, though he will do well to secure the assistance of a Canadian neighbour. The logs being probably close at hand, the outlay in cash will be for the windows and planks for the floor and door, with some nails. The entire cost need not be over $10, say £2.



No. 2.—A log-house.

No. 2.—A log-house. For a married man this is to be preferred to the shanty, and will of course cost more. A set of logs must be cut in the bush and drawn up to the building site, after which they should be hewn, that is, flattened with a broad-axe on two sides. This done the walls have to be raised. If there are many settlers in the neighbourhood they will have what is called "a raising bee," and eight or ten men will come over and with axe and saw, dove-tail and fit the corners of the logs, and in the course of the day finish the walls, leaving them ready for the roof. With the assistance of some one handy with tools the settler can, in the course of a couple of weeks, finish the house, making it warm and comfortable. Such a house, in size say 12 feet by 16, can be divided into two bed-rooms upstairs and a kitchen and sitting-room downstairs. The lowest cost of such a building would be simply the cash outlay on boards and nails for flooring, doors, partition and gables, with four windows, and might be done for $50, say £10, all labour being repaid in kind.

It is far better, however, in erecting a log-house to let a Canadian undertake the entire work, and it will be found cheaper in the end to put on a shingled roof, lay double floors, have properly-made doors and windows, and so ensure the house being thoroughly and satisfactorily built. Such a house would cost about $150 to $200 (say £30 to £40).

No. 3.—Frame shanty. In parts where bush is scarce, or from preference, homesteaders often build entirely of sawn lumber. A single-roomed shanty may be built with shingle roof, board floor laid on joists for $50 (£10).

No. 4.—Cost $120 (£24).—This house has one room, 18 × 12 ft., cellar underneath, with trap door in floor.

No. 4.—A somewhat better style of shanty similarly built but with two rooms, suitable for a small family, will cost about $120 (£24), measuring about 18 feet by 12 feet, with cellar and trap door.

No. 5.—A four-roomed frame house, say 16 feet x 20, two bed-rooms upstairs, and kitchen and sitting-room below, will cost about $300 (£60). This is an average house and will accommodate any ordinary family.

No. 5.—Cost $300 (£60).—This house, 20 × 16 ft., is divided into two rooms downstairs, and can also be divided into two rooms upstairs ; cellar underneath, with trap door in kitchen floor.

No. 6.—The settler with means often desires to build a house larger and better than those described, and leaving out of the question the expensive ones, the sketch numbered 6 will give an idea of a compact and at the same time commodious building which would cost $350 (£70).

No. 6.—Cost $350 (£70).—This house is 20 × 16 ft., with an addition about 12 ft. wide, making in all 20 × 28 feet; it is divided into three rooms downstairs, and can, if the settler wishes, be divided into two rooms upstairs; it has a cellar underneath, with trap door in kitchen floor.

Experience has shown that large houses are a mistake, and in planning one due regard should always be had for facility in heating.

STABLES.

For the first year or two a four-stalled stable is sufficient. Experience has shown that the warmest building is one erected on a site dug out of a sloping bank, three sides thereby being protected from the wind. Logs are generally used for this purpose, and straw or hay stacked on the roof.

Frame stables built on the open are better in some respects, but they are more expensive. Still they are preferred by many, especially

where suitable logs are scarce. These are easily built, a light frame work 2 by 4 inch studding, with two plies of lumber and tar paper between. There is generally a loft utilized for hay.

BARNS.

In the settler's second year he will require a granary. During the previous winter he will have obtained a set of logs and in his odd moments got them ready, after which with the assistance of a couple of neighbours he will have raised the walls. After this a few poles laid over the top logs serve to support the hay or straw that form the roof. It is a common practice to arrange the grain stacks so that the straw from the threshing machine falls on the roof of the granary where it is properly laid by a couple of men as it comes from the separator.

In describing briefly the first few years' requirements care has been taken to mention those that can be most cheaply built and by the settler himself. It is needless to say that a great deal of money is often lavished in buildings where inexpensive ones would have done quite as well.

In the erection of buildings, in the purchase of machinery, so temptingly offered him, and in all his farming operations the settler should proceed cautiously and steadily. *Festina lente*, to hasten slowly, should be his motto. One of the greatest pitfalls in this country is the facilility for getting into debt, and against this the settler will do well to be on his guard.

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Manitoba and the North-west Territories are exceptionally rich in wild flowers and fruits, and in the summer the prairie, in places, resembles a garden, anemones, ground-orchids, gorgeous tiger lilies, wild roses, calceolarias, coryopses and many others growing luxuriantly, whilst numbers of butterflies hover over them, with occasionally a humming bird from the sunny south.

In the bluffs the wild hop grows in profusion, and the settlers' wives never fail to gather a pillow-case full for yeast, for it is far stronger than the cultivated variety bought in packages in the village store. Before the hot weather sets in many make a brew of wild hop beer, an effervescent and non-intoxicating liquor, much appreciated in the far west.

In the early summer strawberries ripen in great profusion, and the women and children gather them for preserving. Though small, these are of a delicious flavour.

Raspberries, black and red currants, produce excellent fruit, and respond readily to cultivation. Many gardens show plants bending with crops, resulting from a little care and attention.

Wild plums, in certain seasons, are plentiful, and the choke cherry, so called from its astringency, grows everywhere, to the satisfaction of children and birds. A red cherry also grows which makes delicious jelly.

A small sort of gooseberry also is to be found. In the swamps, cranberries hang in great scarlet bunches, and make excellent pies and preserves.

Other fruit-bearing shrubs, known by local names, abound, as the buffalo berry, the prairie apple, the June berry, the Saskatoon, the succatash, &c., with all of which the settler soon becomes familiar.

Hazel nuts are common enough, but no one ever takes the trouble to pick them. In the fall squirrels and chipmunks store them up for the winter.

Fruit culture has been scarcely attempted yet, but near Winnipeg, several settlers have grown crab-apples and small fruits with success. Farmers seem to care for little else than raising wheat, being content to depend on the wild fruits for winter preserves, but possibly this is a matter that will right itself.

One of the greatest sights at the fairs, which are held all over the country in the fall of the year, is the vegetable display, and excites astonishment in all. Cabbages, tender and succulent; cauliflowers, white and firm, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, pumpkins, squashes, marrows, and everything else that a garden should produce. The potatoes, of which we have many varieties, grow to perfection, and beets and turnips in our wonderful soil develop enormously.

With ordinary care a settler's garden furnishes far more than he can consume, and much of it finds its way to the cows and pigs. The rich alluvial deposits, and the clay and sandy loams which form our prairie produce enormous crops of anything sown.

POULTRY.

Among the most important additions to a homestead may be counted the poultry, which are usually the particular care of the settler's wife. With a properly constructed fowl-house fresh eggs may be obtained almost throughout the winter, and in summer appear at every meal. It is usual to pack a number in the autumn for winter use, and the village store keepers are always willing to purchase any that may be brought in. With a dozen of hens a settler may have variety for the table, and raise many broods of chickens for the following year.

Turkeys are profitable to keep, giving no trouble and furnishing an acceptable roast at Christmas and other times. Ducks and geese do very well, and most settlers keep a few.

TAXES.

The rate of taxation varies considerably. In the North-west Territories where there is no municipal organization, the taxes are restricted to school rates, where the school system is in operation, but in

Manitoba where good roads and bridges and other improvements are steadily increasing the value of property the rate is higher. In an old district that has been settled many years, the taxes on a quarter section are as high as twelve dollars and fifty cents, but in newer districts the amount is as low as two dollars on a quarter section. In the locality wherein the newly arrived immigrant is likely to take up his homestead he will probably escape taxation altogether for some years, unless a school be started for the education of the children in the vicinity.

CAPITAL.

In considering the question of capital it is of course assumed that the emigrant intends to take up a free homestead of 160 acres. It is difficult to state exactly what amount will be necessary to start farming with. So much depends upon the energy, experience, judgment and enterprise of the settler, that what would be sufficient for one man would be quite inadequate for another. The following list shows what is absolutely necessary in order to perform the every-day work of the farm, but it must be borne in mind that the prices of the different articles enumerated vary at times:—

1 yoke oxen	$120 00
1 set of harness	10 00
1 wagon	70 00
1 breaking plough, with extra mould-board for back-setting	25 00
1 set of harrows	16 00
1 stove, with pots, pans and pipes, crockery	30 00
1 cow	30 00
1 axe, shovel, logging chain, lantern, &c.	20 00
Odds and ends, including scythe and hand rake, say	79 00
	$400 00

In addition to this there is the cost of a house, which may be from $50 upwards according to the taste and means of the settler.

Provisions for the first year will cost about $150, in subsequent years the settler will, of course, have his own flour, eggs, bacon and many other commodities which he now has to buy.

Thus we see that for $700, or £145, a good start can be made, with all the necessaries of life and a year's provisions ahead.

But there are to-day hundreds of well-to-do farmers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories who began with far less than is here set down, and there are many men who arrived six or eight years ago with nothing but the clothes they wore and who to-day are comfortably off, with farms and buildings, cattle and machinery, to say nothing of wives and bairns.

PRICE LIST OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Plough, ordinary, prairie breaker	$ 18 00 to	$ 20 00
do do bush do	23 00	30 00
do riding, 1 furrow	50 00	
do do 2 furrows	70 00	
Harrows, ordinary	14 00	22 00
do disc	35 00	40 00
Seeding machines—hoe drill and seeder	75 00	85 00
do with press wheels	90 00	100 00
Mowing machines	55 00	60 00
Horse rake	25 00	35 00
Wagons, ordinary	70 00	72 50
Sleighs	25 00	
Self-binders	130 00	140 00

The foregoing is subject to slight fluctuations, and is for cash. When yearly payments are made the cost is about eight to ten per cent more. The lower rates quoted are for ordinary, every-day machinery, the higher prices are for extra size or weight. Inferiority of quality or workmanship is not allowed.

The greatest mistake is made by parents sending out their sons with two or three hundred pounds or even more at their command. Let the young fellows come out to a friend or hire out for a year. They will gain invaluable experience and if they are of the right stamp will then be ready to start for themselves in the full knowledge of what to do and how best to accomplish it.

German and Scandinavian settlers come out with barely anything, and by working out when labour is scarce, accumulate sufficient to eventually commence farming on their own account.

The German Mennonite settlers who came to Canada from Southern Russia a few years ago—that is, the poorer families of them—started with very little capital, and they are to-day very prosperous, and raise large crops of grain, besides growing flax, of which they export the seed. They are also well supplied with live stock.

The Mennonite outfit of one family, averaging five persons, consisted of one yoke of oxen, one cow, one plough, one wagon and one cooking stove—the whole obtained at a cost of $270, or £54. In the case of the poorer, two families clubbed together to use one outfit. The cost of provisions for the subsistence of one family for a year was $93 (£18 15s.), the provisions consisting almost wholly of flour, pork and beans. No money was expended on the buildings in which they first lived. These consisted for the first year of brush, laid sloping on poles and covered with earth. This fact is stated to show from how small a beginning a settler may successfully start and attain plenty; but, seeing that the log or frame house of the country can be built at so moderate a cost, probably few settlers from the United Kingdom would be willing to do as the Mennonites did. Many a man will, however, make a hard struggle for independence, and find both his labour and his hardships sweetened by the consciousness of the daily steps he is taking towards that end. It may further be mentioned that for some years to come, there will be railways and public works in progress, on which

tne poorer settlers may work for a part of the time at good wages, and so obtain means to tide over the first difficulties of a settler's life with more comfort.

YIELD OF GRAIN.

Manitoba and the North-west Territories are justly celebrated for their wheat which in excellence cannot be excelled.

Red Fyfe wheat, "No. 1 hard," is the principal variety sown and is acknowledged the very best wheat the world produces. It is in great demand in Great Britain, Eastern Canada and the States for milling purposes, and commands a ready sale at a higher price than any other known variety.

Ladoga wheat, a Russian variety, has been introduced with great success, and although it has the advantage of ripening earlier than the Fyfe, is not so great a favourite with the millers.

The average yield of wheat all over the country may be set at twenty bushels per acre. In the year 1887 the average was over thirty bushels, and in 1891 even higher, some farmers getting as much as forty-two bushels per acre, though of course this is exceptional.

Oats yield on an average fifty-five bushels per acre, though in well cultivated soil seventy bushels is not uncommon, and as high as ninety and one hundred bushels per acre have been threshed. Sixty bushels is reckoned a good crop.

Barley yields about forty to forty-five bushels per acre and is only raised by farmers for feeding to stock. Much might be made out of this grain, as brewers are said to find difficulty in obtaining supplies.

Pease and flax do well but are not grown to any large extent,

Potatoes grow marvellously. A well cultivated field will yield three hundred bushels per acre, and as high as four hundred is often dug on new land. For size, shape and flavour, the Early Rose potato of our western prairie is unrivalled.

The average yield of turnips is about three hundred and sixty bushels per acre.

The average yield of mangolds is about four hundred and forty bushels per acre.

The average yield of carrots is about three hundred bushels per acre, and the average yield of beets about two hundred and ninety bushels per acre.

PROFITS IN FARMING.

In considering the question of profits to be derived from farming it is to be borne in mind that we offer land to immigrants as homes and not as a means for speculation, and that the average settler knows very little of farming until after he has been here a few years and will consequently not adopt at first the best methods.

The following figures show farming with a valuation placed upon each operation. The original breaking of the prairie and back-setting it into tillable land is placed at $5 per acre. In subsequent years the annual cost per acre is as follows :—

Ploughing stubble	$1 50
Harrowing	0 15
Seeding	0 20
Seed grain	1 00
Cutting with self-binder	0 65
Twine	0 30
Shocking	0 20
Stacking	0 70
Threshing, at five cents a bushel	1 00
Marketing	1 00
	$6 70
Credit, twenty bushels wheat at 75 cents	$15 00
Less expenditure as above	6 70
Profit per acre	$8 30

This is one way of calculating the profit, but it is scarcely a just one. The fairer way is to judge the actual expenditure of the settler in hard cash, in the course of the year, as compared with the cash return, it being assumed that he has a team and implements, and works them himself.

COST PER ACRE.

Seed grain	$1 00
Twine	0 30
Help in harvest	0 50
Threshing, five cents a bushel	1 00
Marketing, two do	0 40
	$3 20
Credit, twenty bushels at 75 cents a bushel	$15 00
Less expenditure as above	3 20
Profit per acre	$11 81

Such an estimate might apply to an acreage of 30 to 100 acres. Less than that the hired help need not be counted; more than an additional horse or team would vary the rate in one or two particulars.

As a man may be counted rich only in proportion to his expenditure, so in order to appreciate the profits of farming it is necessary to consider the cost of living.

To support an average family of man and wife and four children in food, clothes, etc., three hundred dollars per annum would be more than sufficient. Of course the settler has his own flower, eggs, poultry, milk, butter, bacon and vegetables, and all in abundance. The only expenditure would be in groceries, such as tea, sugar, lamp oil, etc., and the clothes bought being chosen for lasting qualities would not cost very much. The sum, therefore, of three hundred dollars may be accepted as ample.

Mr. McBeth's Farm, Kildonan, Near Winnipeg.

With, say sixty acres in wheat, there should be a return of about seven hundred dollars per annum, from which, deducting the three hundred, leaves four hundred dollars to pay instalments on machinery, further improvements to the farm, purchase of new stock, etc.

In addition to his wheat the farmer has other sources of revenue. Every spring brings him two or three calves, of which he will sell the steers for beef when about two or three years old.

Then if the dairy is well managed the skim-milk will feed many hogs, which will be killed in the fall, furnishing pork for the winter and bacon for the summer; and should there be a pig or two to spare there is always a market at the nearest village.

Thus it will be seen that though there may not be an immediate fortune in farming, a comfortable living and a fair profit can be made out of it.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Customs law provides that settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free of duty, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the Customs officer on application) giving description, value, &c., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:—

I,.....do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to Free Entry as Settlers' Effects, under the tariff of duties of Customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that any and all musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements named or included in this bill of entry have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least one year before such removal; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufac-

turing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn to, at.....this }
.....day of.....189 } .....

LIST OF LAND AGENCIES.

Winnipeg district	Winnipeg P.O.	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan district	Minnedosa P.O.	do
Lake Dauphin district	Lake Dauphin P.O.	do
Souris district	Brandon P.O	do
Qu'Appelle district	Regina P.O.	Assiniboia.
Coteau district	Estevan P.O.	do
Touchwood district	Yorkton P.O.	do
Calgary district	Calgary P.O.	Alberta.
Lethbridge district	Lethbridge P.O.	do
Red Deer district	Red Deer P.O.	do
Wetaskewin district	Wetaskewin P.O.	do
Edmonton district	Edmonton P.O.	do
Prince Albert district	Prince Albert P.O.	Saskatchewan.
Battleford district	Battleford P.O.	do
Kamloops district	Kamloops P.O.	Br. Columbia.
New Westminster district	New Westminster P.O	do

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

All even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26 are open for homestead entry by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age.

A widow, with or without children, is counted the head of a family.

Entry must be made personally at the land office for the district within which the land selected is situated. Any one, however, unable to attend personally may obtain permission for some one whom he shall name to act as agent for him, on making written application to the Minister of Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

A fee of $10.00 must be paid by the homesteader on making entry. Where, however, the land has already been entered and abandoned, or the entry otherwise cancelled, an additional fee of $10 is required.

Every person obtaining homestead entry is allowed six months within which to perfect the entry by going into bona fide personal residence upon the land. Should, however, such person have made entry on or after the 1st of September in any year, the six months will not be considered to have expired before the 1st of June following.

Under present regulations, the settler may earn a patent for his homestead under one of the following systems :—

(1) *Ordinary Entry.*

Three years bona fide residence in a habitable house upon the land, and the proper cultivation of a reasonable acreage, during which time the settler must not have been absent for more than six months in any one year.

(2) *The Two Miles Radius System.*

Three years residence within a radius of two miles of the homestead, of which period he must reside for three months in a habitable house upon his homestead before making application for patent. The following cultivation must be done:—First year, ten acres broken and prepared for crop. Second year, ten acres cropped and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop, making twenty-five acres in all. Third year, twenty-five acres cropped and another fifteen broken and prepared for crop, making a total of forty acres. The homesteader must not be absent from the two miles radius for more than six months in any one year.

(3) *The Five Years System.*

Residence may be anywhere for the first two years, but during this period the following improvements must be made upon the homestead:

First year.—Within six months of date of homestead entry, or if the entry was obtained after the 1st September in any year, before the first day of June following, not less than five acres must be broken and prepared for crop.

Second year.—The said five acres must be cropped and not less than ten acres additional broken and prepared for crop, making fifteen acres in all. Before the expiration of the second year a habitable house must be erected upon the homestead.

Third year.—At the beginning of the third year or previously, continuous residence upon the homestead must be commenced.

Three years residence and cultivation must then precede application for patent, during which the settler may not be absent from his homestead longer than six months in any one year.

CANCELLATION OF ENTRY.

Should a homesteader fail to comply with the terms of his entry, his right to the homestead may be declared forfeited and the entry cancelled.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In special cases, as of illness, or of immigrant settlers returning to their native land to bring out their families, the Minister may extend

the time a settler may be absent from his homestead, but such time is not reckoned as residence.

Assignments of homestead rights are not permitted before issue of patent.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

A homesteader is entitled to apply for his patent when he has fulfilled the conditions of his entry.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

Under the improved system of survey, now in force, Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories are laid off in four-sided "townships," almost square in form, bounded on the east and west sides by lines which are true meridians of longitude (*i.e.*, radiating from the North Pole), and on the north and south sides by lines which are chords of the circular parallels of latitude intersecting such meridians.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

A township measures on its east and west sides, from centre to centre of the road allowances which form its actual boundaries, exactly 483 chains, and on its north and south sides 486 chains, more or less, subject to the deficiency resulting from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, as the case may be, caused by the curvature of the surface of the globe. In other words, a township measures rather more than six miles square.

Townships are numbered in regular order northwards from the 49th parallel of north latitude, which forms the International Boundary line betwen the territories of Canada and those of the United States (see Diagram p. 39), and they lie in "ranges" which are numbered in regular succession westward of certain standard north-and-south lines first established, under the name of "principal meridians," which are distinctly set down on all Government maps.* There are also certain ranges lying (and numbered) *east* of the First Principal Meridian, and likewise some townships lying (and numbered) south of the 49th parallel; but these latter are situate east of the Lake of the Woods.

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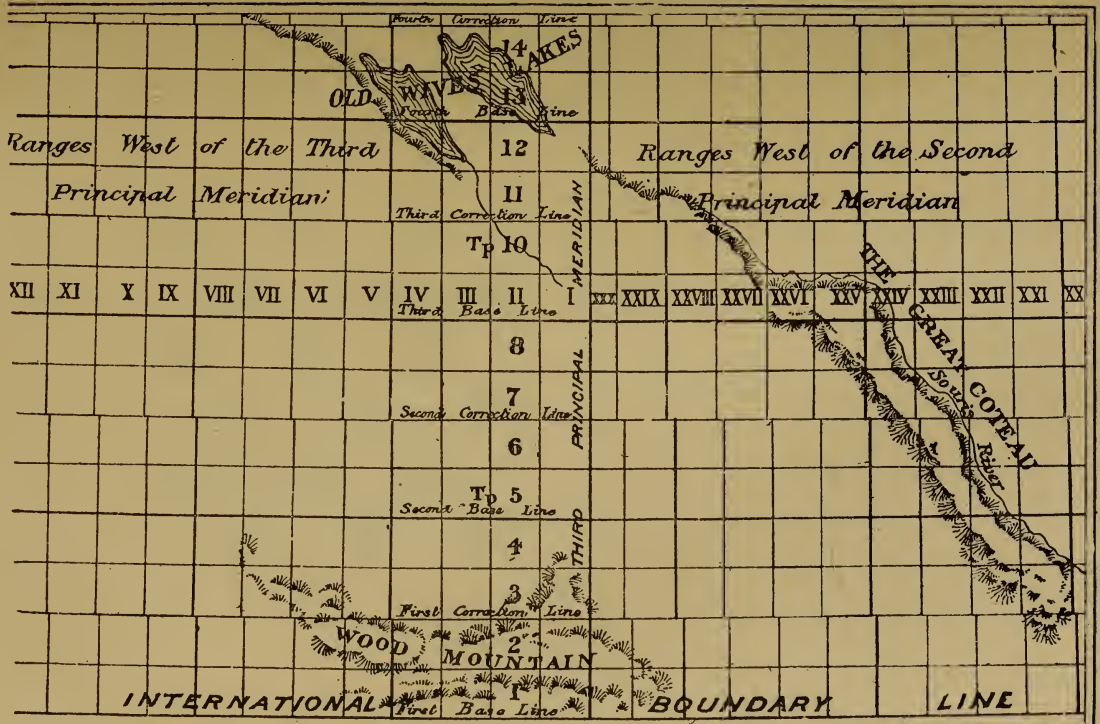
* The First Principal Meridian runs northward from a point on the International Boundary about eleven miles west of the town of Emerson. The Second Principal Meridian is established upon the 102nd meridian of west longitude, passing about thirty miles west of Fort Ellice. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Principal Meridians are identical with the 106th, 110th, and 114th meridians of longitude respectively.



The above Map shows the relative position of the Base Lines and Correction Lines

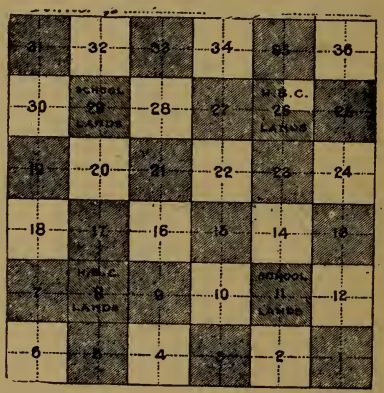
SECTIONS.

Each township is subdivided into thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile, more or less (the exact area being, like that of the township itself, subject to convergence or divergence of meridians), together with certain road allowances, having a width of one chain, on *each* section line running north and south, and on every alternate section line running east and west.

The sections are laid out of the precise width of eighty chains (or eighty-one chains, including the contiguous road allowance) on certain lines running east and west, called "base lines"; and the meridians bounding sections are drawn thence, northward and southward, to the depth of two townships, to certain "correction lines." (See Diagram page 39.)

All sections south of a base line will accordingly have their northern and southern boundary lines rather more than eighty chains, while the northern and southern boundaries of sections in the townships laid off north of the same base line will correspondingly measure somewhat less than the normal dimension of eighty chains.

The following diagram shows the subdivision of a township into sections which, as will be seen, are numbered in a certain order.



All even-numbered sections are open to homestead entry, excepting 8 and three-quarters of 26, which are the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. In every fifth township, as townships V, X, XV, and so on, the Hudson's Bay Company owns the whole of Section 26.

Sections 11 and 29 are set apart by the Government for the purposes of an endowment in aid of public education. These School Lands, as they are commonly called, are held by the Department of the Interior in trust. From time to time when it is thought there is a local demand. certain of them are offered for sale at an upset price at public

auction, and the moneys thus realized are invested by the Crown, for the benefit of the endowment.

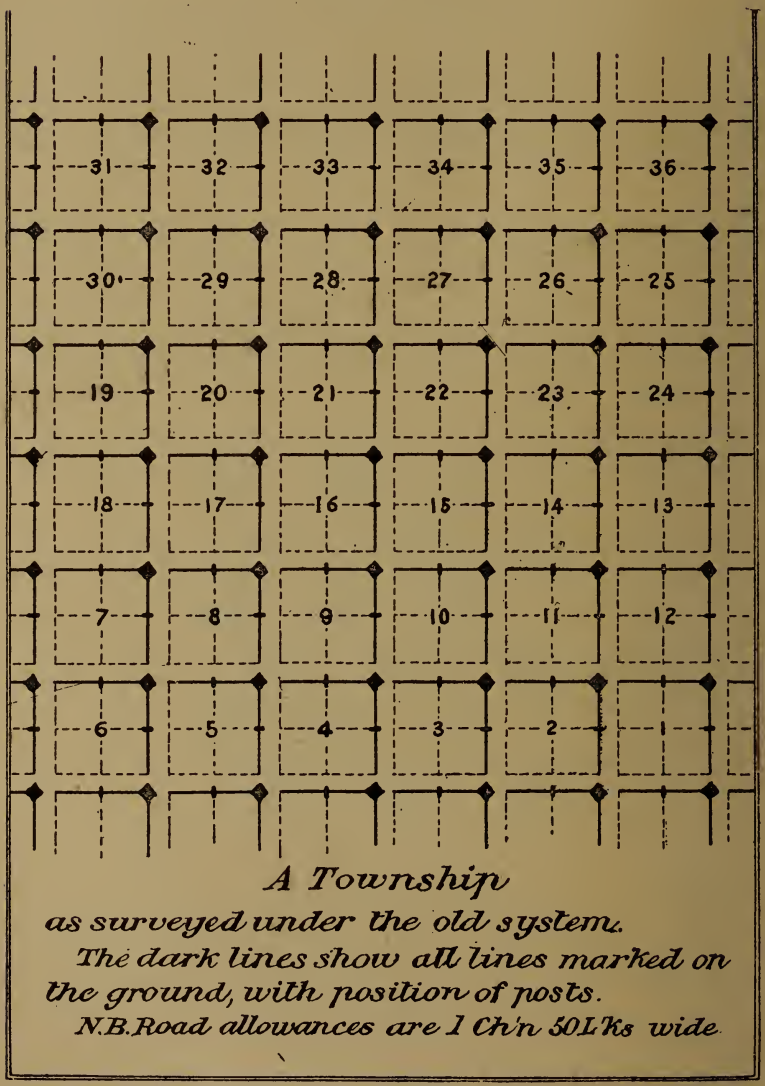
All other odd-numbered sections are held for the purpose of completing grants in aid of railway construction, and may usually be purchased from the railway companies.

The course of every line surveyed in the North-west is marked upon the ground by the planting or erection of such posts, stones, mounds, or other monuments as will serve the temporary purpose of guiding Prospectors through the country, and which also constitute permanent landmarks to establish the legal boundaries of lands held by different proprietors. (See illustrations, pp. 45-46.)

THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

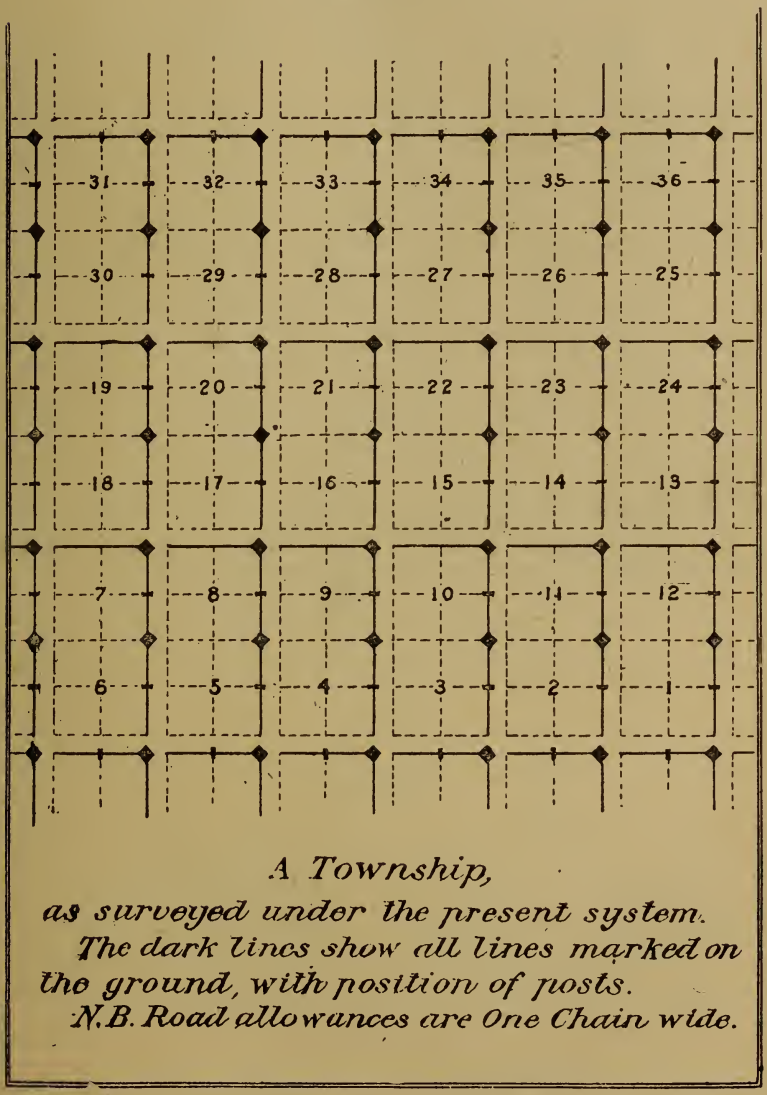
The system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is illustrated by Diagram No. I. It will be observed that a township sur-

DIAGRAM No. I.



veyed on this plan has three roads running east and west beyond the number contained in a township surveyed according to the modern system. (See Diagram No. II.) The number of surveyed lines in

DIAGRAM NO. II.



A Township,
as surveyed under the present system.
The dark lines show all lines marked on the ground, with position of posts.
N.B. Road allowances are One Chain wide.

such a township is accordingly three more than the number run in a township surveyed on the new system, which fact has a special interest for the Land Prospector, inasmuch as there is a difference in the number of mounds to guide him in identifying the position of the particular quarter-section he may be in search of.

A further difference in the two systems, having less practical interest for the land hunter, is that, whereas in the new system the deficiency or surplus arising from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed among *all* the sections of a township, under the old system such deficiency or surplus was left in the tier of quarter-sections adjoining the western boundary of the township, the remaining quarter-sections having their four sides of equal dimensions, viz., forty chains. To accomplish this result the meridians dividing the sections and quarter-sections were laid out parallel with that forming the eastern boundary of the township—the (unsurveyed) meridian forming the eastern limit of the road allowance dividing the township in question from the next one west being assumed to be parallel to the surveyed line forming the western limit, and thus a solitary exception.

Lastly, the road allowances under the old system were 1 chain 50 links wide, instead of 1 chain only, as fixed under the system according to which lands are now surveyed in the North-west.

The townships coloured red on the map at the end of this pamphlet have been surveyed, and such lands therein as have not already been disposed of are now open to sale or entry.

Lists of vacant lands in any two or three townships which the intending settler may desire to examine on arriving in the country, can be obtained on personal or written application to the local land agent or to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg.

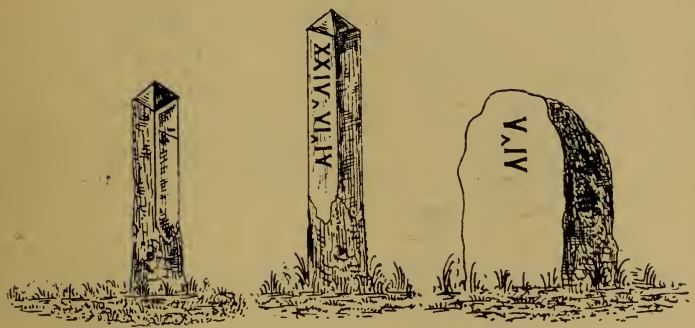


Fig. 1
Quarter Section Post.

Fig. 2
Section Post.

Fig. 3
Stone Corner.

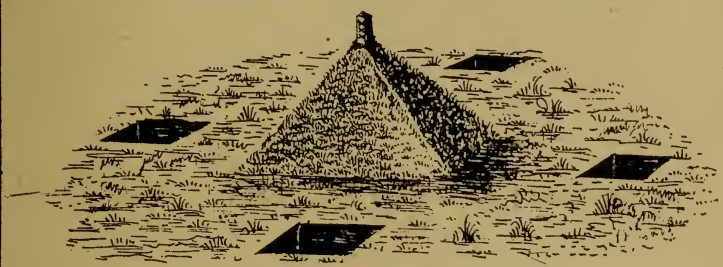


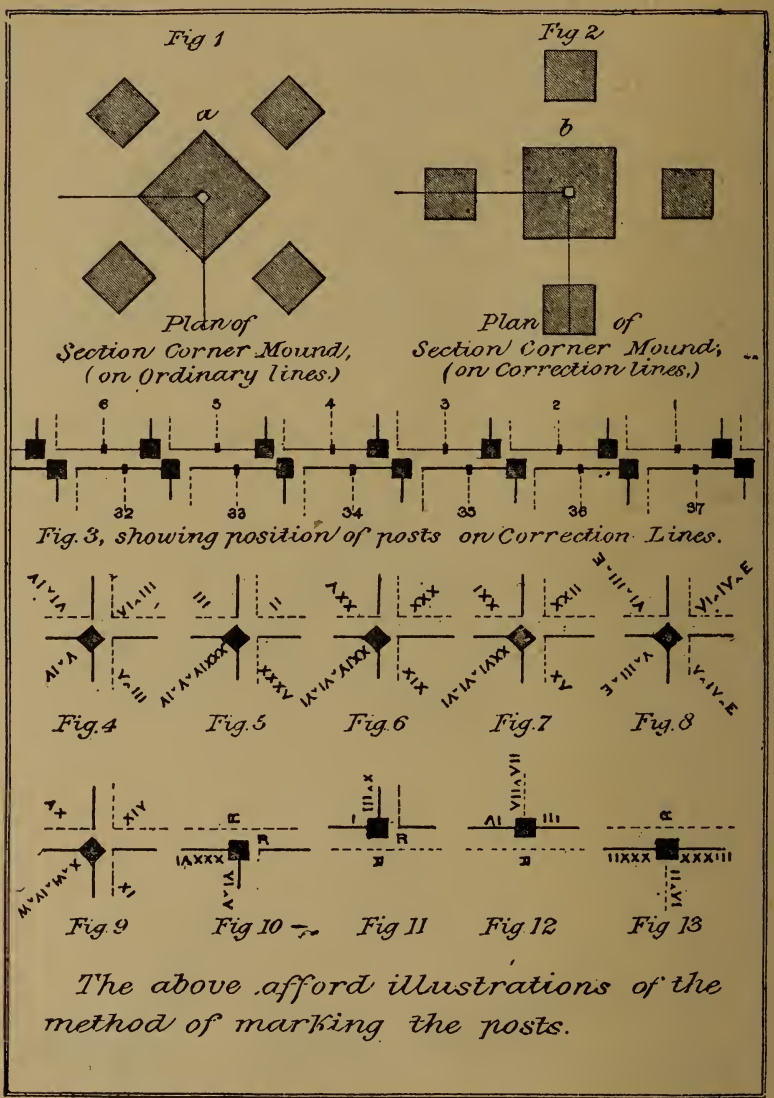
Fig 4 Earth Mound and Post.

Fig 5. Post in Mound.

Fig. 6. Stone Mound.

Fig. 7. Witness Mound.

Survey Posts.



The above afford illustrations of the method of marking the posts.

TIMBER REGULATIONS.

Settlers and others are warned against cutting timber on Government lands without first obtaining from an authorized agent of the Crown a permit to do so.

Any occupant of a homestead quarter-section having no timber of his own may, upon application, obtain a permit to cut such quantity of building timber, fencing timber or fuel as he may require for use on his homestead, not exceeding the following:—

1,800 lineal feet of building logs (no log to be over 12 inches at the butt end).

400 roof poles.

2,000 poplar fence rails (not exceeding 5 inches at the butt end).

30 cords of dry wood.

Burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing.

No permits shall be issued to cut timber for speculative purposes.

Any holder of a homestead entry is not permitted, previously to the issue of the patent, to sell any of the timber on his homestead quarter-section to saw-mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own private use, without having previously obtained permission so to do from the Minister.

Cutting timber without a permit is punishable as an offence at law.

PRICE LIST OF PROVISIONS, ETC.

	Manitoba.		Assiniboia.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 10	0 15	0 12	0 16	0 13	0 18	0 14	0 16
Bread do white	0 03	0 07	0 03	0 03½	0 05	0 07	.....	0 05
do do brown	.....	0 03	.....	0 05	0 05	0 07	.....	0 05
Butter do fresh	0 10	0 25	0 12	0 20	0 15	0 30	0 20	0 30
do do salt	0 10	0 20	0 12	0 20	0 15	0 25	0 15	0 25
Beef do	0 05	0 13	0 07	0 12½	0 05	0 12½	0 08	0 15
Mutton do	0 12	0 18	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 15	0 12½	0 20
Veal do	0 08	0 13	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 12½	0 12½	0 15
Pork do	0 06	0 15	0 10	0 12½	0 12	0 15	0 12½	0 15
do do cured	0 10	0 15	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 20	0 14	0 15
Beer, per quart	0 10	0 12½	.....	0 10	.....	0 50	0 15	0 30
Candles, per lb	0 20	0 30	.....	0 25	0 25	0 30	0 15	0 25
Cheese do	0 10	0 15	0 12	0 15	0 15	0 20	0 12	0 20
Coffee do	0 25	0 50	0 25	0 50	0 30	0 45	0 30	0 50
Cornmeal, 100 lbs	2 50	4 50	3 25	4 00	3 50	8 00	3 25	10 00
Eggs, per doz	0 08	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 15	0 30	0 20	0 50
Flour, per 100 lbs	1 25	2 50	1 50	3 00	1 00	4 25	2 50	3 00
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs	.....	4 00	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Firewood, per cord	2 00	7 00	3 00	4 00	2 25	4 75	*3 00	4 00
Ham, per lb	0 15	0 17	0 15	0 18	0 20	0 20	0 17	0 18
Herrings, per brl	9 50	12 50	.....	9 00	.....	16 00	12 00	13 00
Mustard, per lb	0 30	0 60	0 25	0 40	0 70	0 80	0 30	0 60
Milk, per quart	.....	0 05	0 05	0 08	0 06	0 15	0 06	0 15
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2 50	3 50	2 75	3 25	4 00	8 00	3 25	4 00
Pepper, per lb	0 25	0 50	0 35	0 40	0 15	0 50	0 40	0 50
Potatoes, per bush	0 20	0 30	0 25	0 40	0 25	1 25	0 50	0 90
Rice, per lb	0 05	0 08	0 07	0 08	0 10	0 10	0 07	0 08
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 07	0 08	0 06	0 07	0 08	0 12½	0 05	0 12½
do toilet, per cake	0 05	0 25	0 03	0 15	0 08	0 40	0 05	0 25
Sugar, brown, per lb	0 05	0 06	.....	0 06	0 06	0 07½	0 07	0 08
do white do	0 06	0 07	.....	0 07	0 07	0 10	0 08	0 08½
Salt, per lb	0 01	0 01½	0 01½	0 02	0 03	0 04½	0 02½	0 03
Tea, black, per lb	0 25	0 75	0 25	0 60	0 25	1 00	0 30	1 00
do green do	0 20	0 75	0 25	0 60	.....	0 50	0 50	0 60
Tobacco, per lb	0 50	1 00	.....	0 75	0 60	1 00	.....	0 75
Coats, under, tweed	3 50	12 00	3 00	10 00	3 75	10 00	3 00	10 00
do over do	5 00	20 00	4 50	15 00	3 50	20 00	4 00	20 00
Trousers do	1 50	6 00	1 50	4 00	1 20	7 00	2 00	7 00
Vests do	1 00	2 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	3 00	1 50	2 00
Shirts, flannel	1 00	3 00	1 00	3 50	0 75	3 50	1 00	2 00
do cotton	0 50	1 50	0 40	1 25	0 50	1 50	0 25	1 50
do under, wove	0 50	4 50	0 40	2 00	0 75	5 00	0 50	2 50
Hats, felt	0 45	3 50	0 25	5 00	0 30	5 00	0 50	5 00
Socks, worsted, per pair	0 16	0 75	0 20	0 50	0 25	1 00	0 15	1 00
do cotton do	0 05	0 50	0 10	0 25	0 15	0 50	0 10	0 50
Blankets, per pair	1 75	10 00	2 50	9 00	2 50	11 00	2 50	10 00
Rugs	1 50	4 50	2 00	8 00	1 50	10 00	1 50	5 00
Flannel, per yard	1 15	0 50	0 20	0 75	0 25	0 50	0 25	0 60
Cotton, sheeting	0 10	0 50	0 10	0 25	0 08	0 20	0 10	0 40
do shirting	0 40	0 25	0 05	0 20	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 25
Canadian cloth	0 40	1 00	0 30	1 50	0 35	0 75	0 50	1 00
Shoes, men's	0 80	3 00	0 75	5 00	1 25	5 00	1 00	5 00
do women's	0 75	2 50	0 75	5 00	1 00	5 00	0 35	3 50
Boots, men's	1 00	5 00	1 25	10 00	2 00	7 00	1 00	8 00
do women's	1 00	5 00	1 00	5 00	1 00	5 00	1 00	3 50
India rubber overshoes, men's	0 60	2 00	1 25	3 00	0 74	2 75	1 00	3 50
do do women's	0 50	2 50	1 00	2 75	0 50	2 75	0 35	2 00

RATE OF WAGES.

—	Manitoba.		Assiniboia.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brickmakers, per day	1 50	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 50	3 00	75	3 50
Blacksmiths do	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 50	3 50
Boilermakers do	2 25	2 90						3 00
Bookbinders, per week	10 00	15 00						
Bakers, per day	2 00	3 00	1 00	1 50		2 00		2 50
Brewers, per month	60 00	125 00						90 00
Bricklayers, per day	2 50	4 00	2 50	4 50	3 00	4 00	3 00	4 50
Carpenters do	2 00	3 00	2 50	3 00	2 00	3 50	2 50	3 00
Cabinet-makers, per day	2 00	3 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 50
Coopers, per day	2 75	3 00						
Farm Hands—								
By the year	125 00	250 00	100 00	170 00	125 00	200 00	150 00	240 00
For harvest, per month	20 00	40 00	20 00	40 00	25 00	40 00	25 00	30 00
Boys do	4 00	15 00	6 00	16 00	5 00	10 00		10 00
Married couples, per m'th	20 00	40 00					25 00	35 00
Female Domestics—								
Cooks, per month	8 00	35 00	25 00	40 00	15 00	20 00	16 00	75 00
Charwomen, per day	1 00	1 50		1 00		1 00	1 00	1 50
Housemaids, per month	5 00	15 00	8 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	12 00	20 00
Housekeepers do	12 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	15 00	20 00	15 00	40 00
Kitchen girls do	5 00	15 00	8 00	12 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	15 00
Laundrymaids do	12 00	15 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	15 00	15 00	25 00
General servants do	8 00	15 00	8 00	12 00	7 00	15 00	12 00	25 00
Waitresses do	12 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
Helps, lady do	8 00	12 00	4 00	6 00			10 00	15 00
do mothers do	8 00	12 00	4 00	6 00			10 00	15 00
Harness-makers, per day	1 75	3 00	1 50	2 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 50
Labourers, ordinary do	1 25	2 00	1 50	1 75	1 00	1 50	1 50	2 00
do railway do	1 25	2 00	1 25	1 50			1 25	2 00
Mechanics—								
Vice hands, per day	2 25	3 00					1 30	2 40
Lathe do do	2 25	3 00					1 30	2 50
Fitters do	2 25	2 50					1 30	2 40
Moulders do	2 25	3 00					1 30	2 40
Millwrights do	2 50	3 00					2 40	2 60
Pattern-mak'rs do	2 50	3 50					2 40	2 60
Millers do	2 00	5 00			2 00	3 00		
Painters do	1 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	2 00	3 50	2 50	3 00
Plasterers do	2 50	3 25	1 50	5 00	2 50	3 50	3 00	4 00
Plumbers do		2 75			3 00	4 00	2 50	3 00
Quarrymen do		1 75					2 00	3 00
Rivetters do		3 00						3 50
Rolling mill hands, p'r day		1 50						
Stonemasons, per day	2 50	4 00	3 00	5 00			3 50	5 00
Stonecutters do	1 75	3 50					2 50	5 00
Shoemakers, per week	12 00	18 00	9 00	12 00	12 00	18 00	15 00	18 00
Tailors, per day	2 50	3 00	1 25	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 00	4 00
Tinsmiths do	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 50			2 00	2 50
Woollen Mill—								
Weavers, per day		1 50						
Spinners do		2 00						
Carders do		2 50						
Knitters do		1 25						
Dyers do		2 50						

SUMMARIZED DESCRIPTIONS OF MANITOBA AND THE SEVERAL NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba is situated in the very centre of the continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the east and west, the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico on the north and south.

The settler in Manitoba will find schools, colleges, churches, and a kindred society. The social conditions, where settlement has taken place, leave nothing to be desired. Civilized society in the new world starts in its infancy from the point of the acquired knowledge of the old and from the point of a first straggling settlement the building up of a community proceeds with great rapidity. In the course of a single summer villages have sprung up from the previous wilderness, at many points on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Climate and Soil.

The climate of Manitoba is warm in summer and cold in winter. The summer mean is 65° to 67°, which is very nearly the same as that of the State of New York. But in winter the thermometer sometimes falls to 30°, 40° and 50° below zero, although these extreme temperatures are very rare. The atmosphere, however, is very bright and dry, and the sensation of cold is not so unpleasant as that of a cold temperature in a humid atmosphere. Warm clothing, especially in driving, and warm houses are, however, required—that is, houses built to resist the cold.

The climate of the territory contiguous to Manitoba, is of the same character, the isothermal line running from Winnipeg nearly due N.W.

Manitoba and the North-west Territories of Canada are amongst the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe, and are pleasant to live in. There is no malaria, and therefore no diseases arising out of, or particular to, either the province or the climate.

The climatic drawbacks are occasional storms and "blizzards," and there are sometimes summer frosts. But the liability to these is not greater than in many parts of Canada, and certainly not so great as in many parts of the United States immediately south of Manitoba.

Very little snow falls on the prairies, the average depth being about eighteen inches, and the native horses can graze out of doors all winter. In the unusual winter of 1879-80 the snowfall was deeper, but such was the case all over the continent. The whole of the continent of North America is liable to sudden variations and exceptions from ordinary seasons.

The snow goes away and the ploughing begins from the first to the latter end of April, a fortnight earlier than in the Ottawa region. The Red River opens at about the same time, and sometimes a fort-

A Prosperous Farm in Manitoba.

night earlier than the opening of the Ottawa River. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and September. Autumn lasts until November, when the regular frosts set in. The harvest takes place in August and lasts till the beginning of September

The soil is rich, deep black, argillaceous mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is nearly, if not quite, the richest soil in the world, and is especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have established this fact.

The soil is so rich that it does not require the addition of manure for years after the first breaking of the prairie, and in particular places where the black loam is very deep, it is practically inexhaustible. This great richness of the prairie soil has arisen from the gathering of droppings from birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires, which have accumulated for ages, together with decayed vegetable and animal matter, the whole resting on a retentive clay subsoil. It is to the profusion of this stored-up wealth in the soil that the agriculturist from older countries is invited.

Trees are found along the rivers and streams, and they will grow anywhere very rapidly, if protected from prairie fires. Wood for fuel has not been very expensive; and arrangements have now been made for bringing coal into the market on very reasonable terms. The Souris district in Manitoba produces abundance of good coal and there are large beds further west, which are now being brought into use. The whole of the vast territory from the United States boundary to the Peace River, about 200 miles wide from the Rocky Mountains, is a coal-field.

Water is almost everywhere found by digging wells of moderate depth on the prairie. The rivers and coulées are also available for water supply. Rain generally falls freely during the spring, while the summer and autumn are generally dry. The seasons, however, vary from time to time, as they do in all countries.

Yields of the Grains.

The harvest of 1892 was a very favourable one, and the acreage in wheat was much larger than in previous years. It is estimated that the crop of wheat alone available for export that year was 20,000,000 bushels.

The farmers are more confident than ever of the great future that is before the province, from an agricultural point of view. They are not likely to have a greater number of unfavourable seasons than other parts of the world, and with the better styles of farming now being practised, the average yields (which in only ordinary seasons are far above those in the most favoured of the United States) are more likely to go up than down.

Fruits, and what may be Grown.

All the small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, cranberries, plums, etc., are plentiful in Manitoba; wild grapes are very common, and it is thought from this fact that some of the hardier varieties of cultivated grapes, grafted on the wild stock, might ripen in sheltered places. But this has not been tried, and is not sure. Some varieties of apples have been tried; but it has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated that the apple, at least on southern stocks, will succeed in Manitoba. There is, however, the fact of its being largely grown in higher latitudes in Russia, and the probability is that by the use of stocks adapted to the climate it will succeed in Manitoba. The fact is, that all kinds of tree culture are yet in their infancy in Manitoba. Experiments in this matter are being made at the Experimental Farms, both at Brandon and Indian Head. The hop grows wild, with great luxuriance. Flax is adapted to the soil and climate.

Roots and Vegetables.

Both the soil and climate of Manitoba are in a very high degree adapted for the growth of the ordinary roots and vegetables of the temperate zone. Potatoes yield very large crops with the simplest culture. The profusion with which this root comes is a surprise to visitors, and the quality is excellent. The same remark may be made of turnips, beets, mangels and other roots. Cabbages and cauliflowers grow to monster sizes.

Cattle and Stock-Raising.

Manitoba offers many advantages for cattle-raising. Cows from the eastern provinces thrive and grow fat on the native grasses, and farmers are beginning to pay more attention to stock-raising, in order to mix their industries. The very great profusion with which potatoes and barley may be grown has suggested the profitableness of swine-feeding as a possible valuable industry of the country. The question of warmth in winter is met by the large quantities of straw which many farmers burn to get rid of; and a very little care in timing the period at which litters appear would probably solve the only other question of difficulty in connection with this industry.

Communications and Markets.

Manitoba has communication by railway with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and all parts of the continent—that is to say, a railway train starts from Halifax or Quebec, after connection with the ocean steam-ship, and runs continuously on to Winnipeg, and thence across the plains and through the mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

The section of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Port Arthur places the cereals and other produce of Manotiba in connection with Lake

Sheep Ranching—Alberta.

Superior, whence it can be cheaply floated down the great water system of the St. Lawrence and lakes to the ocean steam-ships at the ports of Montreal and Quebec; while the railway system affords connection as well with the markets of the older provinces as with those of the United States.

The following is a list of the railways in the provinces, and the mileage of each under operation :—

	Miles.
Canadian Pacific Railway—	
Main Line	313·0
Emerson Branch	64·5
Selkirk "	22·5
Stonewall "	18·0
Gretna "	13·7
Pembina Mountain Branch	100·1
Souris Branch, Kemnay to Province line near Gainsboro'.	77·9
Glenboro' Section	45·4
Napinka "	17·8
Pipestone Extension	30·0
Manitoba South-western Railway	218·0
Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway	665·6
Great North-west Central Railway	50·0
Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway (constructed)	40·0
Manitoba and North-western Railway	250·0

The river system of Manitoba and the North-west is a striking feature of the country. A passenger can leave Winnipeg and proceed *viâ* the Saskatchewan to Edmonton, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 1,500 miles. The Assiniboine and Red Rivers are also navigable for a considerable distance.

With the present arrangements for transportation, wheat can be conveyed from Manitoba to the seaboard and all the markets on the continent on very favourable terms, a fact which enables the Manitoba farmer to get a high price per bushel for his product.

The farming interests of Manitoba and the North-west are not, however, confined to wheat. Large stock interests are being rapidly developed. The experiment of shipping cattle to Great Britain direct from the ranges has been made, and considerable numbers were sent forward in 1891-92. The plains of Alberta are particularly well adapted for horse-breeding, and that has been made a special industry. There is always a good market for horses, and with proper attention to breeding this industry must become one of great importance. Some very fine animals sent forward in 1891-92 sold readily and at good prices.

There is a system of stage coaches from the various railways to outlying settlements, the advantages of which will be obvious.

Cities and Towns.

It must be borne in mind that Manitoba only came into existence as a province in 1870. It has only possessed railway connections with the outer world since 1878. The following are some of its principal places :—

Winnipeg (pop. 25,642), Portage la Prairie (3,363), Brandon (3,778), and Selkirk. There are a large number of other smaller towns and villages.

THE TERRITORIES.

Assiniboia.

This district comprises an area of about 90,000 square miles. The valley of the Qu'Appelle is in the district of Assiniboia, being on the second plateau or steppe of the continent, reaching from Red River to the Rocky Mountains. This valley is a favoured part of the North-west, and settlement in it is proceeding with surprising rapidity. The Dominion Experimental Farm for the Territories is established at Indian Head, District of Assiniboia.

In this district several colonization experiments are under trial, which deserve more than passing notice. In 1883, 1884 and 1885, a number of families were sent out from Scotland, and from the East End of London. Sums of about £100 to £120 were advanced to each head of a family, which have been expended upon their homesteads. Altogether about 100 families have been assisted by various organizations, and the progress of the settlements is being watched with much interest. In 1888 and 1889 about 80 families of crofters from the Hebrides were also settled, under a somewhat similar arrangement to that already referred to, the money being provided out of a special fund furnished partly by the Imperial Parliament and partly by public subscriptions. Forty-nine of the families are located at Saltcoats, in the North-west Territories, and 30 near Pelican Lake, in Southern Manitoba, and they seem to be making very fair progress.

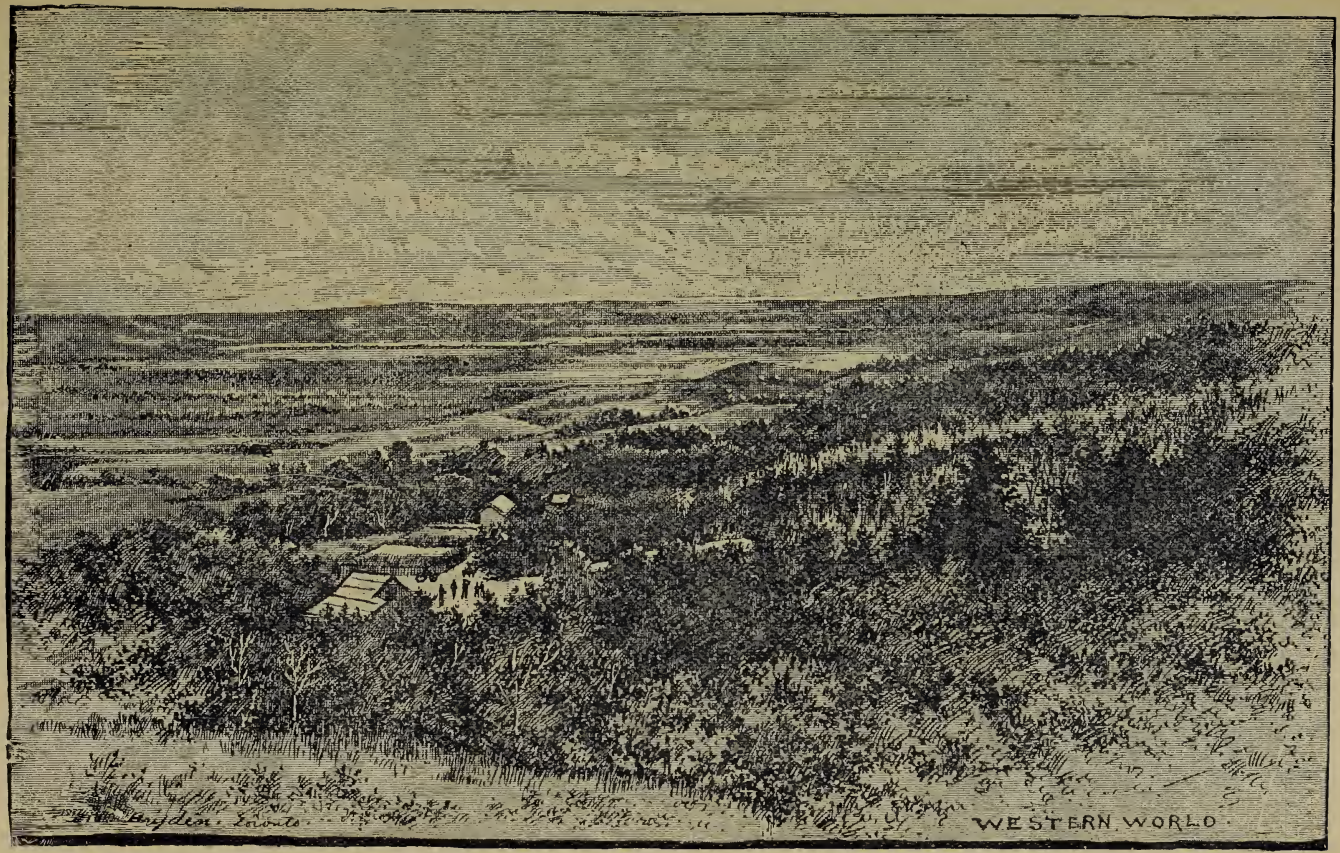
Many towns and villages have sprung up within the last few years with surprising rapidity, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Assiniboia. Among these may be mentioned Broadview, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Regina (the capital), Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Medicine Hat.

Saskatchewan.

This district comprises about 107,000 square miles; but, owing to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway being taken south, through the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, it has of course not settled so rapidly as these. It yet however, contains the flourishing settlements of Prince Albert, Battleford and others. It is a district of immense resources, the two branches of the great River Saskatchewan passing through a large part of its territory. It has several projected railway lines to Prince Albert and other settlements, one of which between Regina and the town of Prince Albert is now in operation.

Prince Albert.

The settlement of Prince Albert, which is at present the best settled portion of the Saskatchewan District, comprises that part of the peninsula formed by the north and south branches of the River Saskatchewan, which lies between the two deep belts of fir, fifty miles apart, and



SCENE ON MOOSE JAW CREEK (Assiniboia.)

which trend across the peninsula from river to river, and, in the opinion of the settlers, form an impassable barrier to the grasshopper, which insect has never yet done any injury throughout the area inclosed by these two belts of evergreen timber and the two rivers. The settlement, as thus defined, contains something like a million acres of very fertile land. The soil is mainly argillaceous with superficial deposits of vegetable mould, varying in depth from 12 inches to 4 feet. The clay is whitish when dry, and is made into excellent bricks at Prince Albert. This settlement may be said to occupy the true centre of the great fertile belt of the Saskatchewan, but the intending immigrant need not confine his attention to Prince Albert settlement alone. There are adjacent districts quite as worthy of his notice, as far as land is concerned. The Paywanan and Fort à la Corne country is of a fine character. So also are the Stoney Creek and Carrot River regions, where many families are already comfortably settled upon lands of a rich character. This is also a great hay region, and promises to be a very fine and flourishing district when developed. But of all the localities tributary to Prince Albert, perhaps the most inviting is that known as the Shell River country, which lies north-west of the Saskatchewan, a region which is being surveyed and opened up for settlement this summer, and which is within easy reach of the town by a good trail. It is drained by a beautiful gravelly stream of clear water, bordered by the most luxuriant hay meadows in the country.

Features and Climate.

The whole region is interspersed with clumps of spruce of good growth, furnishing an abundant supply of building timber of the best quality. Clear lakes, generally abounding in fish, are numerous; game is abundant, and the quality of the soil excellent. Indeed it would be difficult to exaggerate the interesting features of this beautiful region, which is, to a considerable extent, unoccupied as yet by settlers, and untouched by the speculator or the landed corporation; therefore, the immigrant will find in this region a fair field for the exercise of his choice of a home. The winter climate of Prince Albert is more agreeable than that of many parts of the prairies. It is not windy in winter, and there is an entire absence of "blizzards." The snow is seldom deep, and the falls are not frequent, the winter weather being generally brilliantly clear and exhilarating. The summer climate is simply delightful. Being in a higher latitude than Manitoba, the daylight is longer, and one can easily read small type by natural light at ten o'clock at night in the end of June. This lengthened sunshine also contributes to the ripening of grain; the quality of wheat varies inversely as to the distance from the northern limit of its growth. Frost sometimes attacks it, as in Manitoba, in seasons when the spring has been late and seeding protracted. But frost need not deter the immigrant from going there. This is indisputably a wheat-growing

country, and an occasional frost is what has visited every new settlement in every province of the Dominion. The June frosts, for example, which do so much damage in Ontario, are unknown at Prince Albert. This is a very important fact, and should be borne in mind when frosts in this country are spoken of. They occur in the latter part of August, when a "break," more or less decided, generally takes place in the weather. Local observations continued for a number of years, compared with the experiences of other localities on this and the other side of the line, lead to the conviction that in no degree is this district worse off in respect of early frost than other settlements in the Territories, Manitoba and the north-western States. Except in 1887, which was an unusually late season, there has been little or no damage by frost to the wheat crop here in recent years; and the belief is confidently held that with more general settlement of the country, progressive agricultural methods, and close attention to varieties of seed, injury and loss from this cause may be effectually guarded against.

Crops and Products.

Early sowing is of great importance. Spring wheat is grown, winter varieties not suiting the climate. Since 1885 Red Fyfe has been the kind chiefly grown, with White Russian and other varieties in smaller quantities; and latterly Ladoga has been introduced by samples sent out by the Dominion Government from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. All these varieties have done well, and judging from observations spread over a number of years, it may be safely concluded that the wheat raised in this district will compare favourably, both in quantity and quality, with that grown in any other locality in the North-west Territories.

Oats and barley are raised here as easily and with as good results as anywhere else, as practical men will easily understand from what has been said on wheat-growing. Hitherto six-rowed or four-rowed barley has been grown, but the attention which in other parts of the Dominion is being directed towards the production of two-rowed barley for export has not been unnoted here. Samples have already been grown with good results.

Agricultural roots of all kinds are cultivated successfully. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds and beets are sure crops. They all yield well, are in quality second to none, and particularly free from disease or damage from insects. Garden vegetables do well, and are more or less grown by farmers.

As a stock-raising country no part of the great North-west can offer superior advantages. The climate, food and water are all that can be desired, and during the last five years great progress in this branch of wealth has been made, not only in increase in numbers, but also in the quality of the stock raised, a number of thorough-bred animals of different kinds having been imported.

Rivers.

Among the great features of Prince Albert are its two noble rivers, the North and South Saskatchewan, here only eighteen miles apart. These magnificent streams, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and are fed by melting snows in that great range, after a career of 500 miles unite about thirty-five miles below the town of Prince Albert, between precipitous and almost mountainous banks. Thence the river carries its intermingled floods 500 miles further, into the great Lake Winnipeg, as long though not as wide as Lake Superior, and connected by Nelson River with Hudson's Bay. In winter the water of both branches of the Saskatchewan is as clear as crystal, but as soon as spring opens it becomes highly coloured with alluvium washed from its banks. Both rivers rise with the increasing heat of summer, there being three marked freshets—in spring, in June, and in August. This is owing, of course, to their sources lying in the mountains, and consequently they differ greatly from rivers that have their origin in the prairie, and depend upon seasonable rain for their summer supply. The Saskatchewan also differs in other respects from what may be called local and inland streams. It is "continental" in its mighty resources and natural importance. There are but four rivers in North America east of the Rocky Mountains which may be justly called continental, and the Saskatchewan is one of the four. Transportation by its waters can be greatly facilitated by the removal of certain obstructions; and this improvement will be called for in the near future. The natural resources and productions of the country through which it flows, coal and cereals, which cannot endure a costly transport, may yet be carried cheaply by its current, as on the Danube, in flat boats which any farmer can build, while the manufactures of the east, which can stand heavier charges, must be carried against it. An expenditure of sixty thousand pounds would probably make a river 1,500 miles long navigable from its discharge almost to its fountains. There are abundant evidences of large deposits of coal in several parts of the district, and gold is found in the Saskatchewan River.

Town of Prince Albert.

The town of Prince Albert is situated on the North Saskatchewan about thirty-five miles from the Forks, and is nearly in the centre of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan. It was founded in 1886, and now possesses an energetic population. There are four churches, English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist, two brick school-houses, built at a cost of $10,000, North-west Mounted Police barracks, several hotels, and two newspapers, and all the trades are well represented. There are also two large flour mills and three saw mills, and sash and door factories. The telephone is in use in all the principal offices, while telegraphic communication was established some years ago. The town is a natural

centre of trade and industry, and though 500 miles west of Winnipeg, has, without any adventitious aid, grown rapidly, and long been a distributing centre.

New Railway.

Now, however, that the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway has been completed and the town has direct railway communication with the outside world, it may be expected to grow still more rapidly, and soon become a place of commanding importance. This railway, which was opened in October, 1890, passing as it does through the most fertile portions of the district, will be of immense benefit to the present population and undoubtedly give a great stimulus to settlement. The line is now open from Regina to Prince Albert, a distance of about 284 miles, and will have branches to the Elbow of the North Saskatchewan and to Battleford. Prince Albert also is said to be nearer than Winnipeg to Churchill, which possesses a splendid harbour on Hudson's Bay, and a short line of railway would carry the wheat of the Fertile Belt from Prince Albert to Churchill, where it could be unloaded direct into the ocean steamers; and when it is considered that Prince Albert is as near to Liverpool as Toronto, the importance of this route will be understood.

ALBERTA.

This district comprises an area of about 106,000 square miles, bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the district of Assiniboia; on the west by the Province of British Columbia, at the base of the Rocky Mountains; and on the north by the 18th Correction Line, which is near the 55th Parallel of Latitude.

Nature has been lavish in its gifts to the District of Alberta. A great portion of this district being immediately under the Rocky Mountains, has scenery of magnificent beauty, and the numerous cold rivers and streams which flow into it from the mountains have waters as clear and blue as the sky above them, and abound with magnificent trout.

The great natural beauties of this district seem to point out these foot-hills or spurs of the Rocky Mountains as the future resort of the tourist and health-seeker, when the eastern plains will have their population of millions.

The Dairy and Ranche Region of America.

This district may also be said to be pre-eminently the dairy region of America. Its cold, clear streams and rich and luxuriant grasses make it a very paradise for cattle. This is at present the ranche country. Numerous ranches have been started, both for horses and neat cattle, which have already assumed positions of great importance. Experience has proved that with good management the cattle thrive well in the winter, the percentage of loss being much less than that estimated for when these ranches were undertaken. We have in these facts the

commencement of great industries, and the ranches are already sending their cattle to the eastern markets and to those of the United Kingdom. The ranches also contain large numbers of sheep.

The census returns of 1891 showed that horses over three years old numbered 20,704 ; colts and fillies, 11,266 ; milch cows, 10,785 ; other horned cattle, 134,064 ; sheep, 16,057 ; and swine, 5,103. In the three provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan the increase of live stock in 1891 was 220,400 over 1885.

Mixed Farming.

Questions have been raised in the past as to the suitability of the District of Alberta for ordinary farming operations, an opinion prevailing that it should be given up to the ranches. This question, however, of its suitability for mixed farming, specially that in which dairying has a large share, is no longer doubtful, proof having been furnished by actual results. The writer has seen in both favourable years crops of grain, including wheat, and of roots and vegetables, in the vicinity of Calgary, which were large and perfectly ripened, leaving nothing in this respect to be desired. A cheese factory and two creameries were erected at the foot of the Rocky Mountains in 1888.

The Plains.

It may further be remarked in this place, that the country along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Moose Jaw to Calgary, had been commonly said to be a desert, incapable of growing crops. It is true that at certain seasons the aspect of these plains is not very inviting. But it has also been demonstrated to be true that the theory advanced by Professor Macoun, the botanist of the exploratory surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has proved to be quite correct. These plains in their natural state, as the summer advances, have a baked, and in some places cracked, appearance ; but when the surface of this crust is broken in the spring it absorbs the rainfall, and has sufficient moisture for vegetation.

With respect to those portions of the North-west plains of Canada in which alkali is found, Professor Macoun declares that they will become the most valuable of the wheat lands as settlement progresses, the alkali being converted into a valuable fertilizer by the admixture of barn-yard manure. The question, however, of the settlement of these plains is not one of the present, but in the near future, when other portions of the territory are peopled. Water is difficult to obtain on some parts of these plains ; and the colonist should always see that he selects some spot where this necessary article can easily be had.

Coal-fields and Mineral Resources.

It is not only in agricultural resources that the district of Alberta is rich. There are in it the greatest extent of coal-fields known in the world. The Rocky Mountains and their foot-hills contain a world

of minerals yet to be explored, comprising iron, gold, silver, galena and copper. Large petroleum deposits are known to exist. Immense supplies of timber may also be mentioned among the riches of Alberta, and these are found in such positions as to be easily workable, in the valleys along the numerous streams flowing through the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains into the great Saskatchewan. It is needless to say that resources such as these, now that they are made accessible by the Canadian Pacific Railway, will not remain long without development.

Climate.

The climate of Alberta has features peculiarly its own. It is, in the winter, liable to remarkable alterations. When the wind blows from the Pacific Ocean—and this is the prevailing wind—the weather becomes mild, and the snow rapidly disappears. When, however, it blows from the north over the plains, the weather becomes very cold, the thermometer sometimes going down to 30° below zero, this being the lowest point reached in 1883, on 28th November. In the summer there is liability to frosts, but they are generally local, and do not discourage the settlers.

Red Deer District.

Settlements which have been formed in the Red Deer District have established successful conditions of mixed farming. Convincing testimony in support of this was furnished to a committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1890, and a very large proportion of the settlement of the past season took place in that tract of country lying between the Red Deer River and Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan.

Calgary and other Towns.

Calgary (3,876) is the chief town in Alberta, and it is advancing with very rapid strides. Many substantial and really beautiful buildings are being erected. It is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. It is very thriving, and already does a large business. It commands a beautiful view of the Rocky Mountains. Other towns are Lethbridge (connected by railway with the Canadian Pacific line), where the coal mines are being worked; Fort Macleod, a ranching centre; Banff, in the recently formed National Park, near which anthracite coal is being mined, and where the famous sulphur springs are found, and Edmonton, which is the centre of the oldest settlement in the district.

The construction of a railway from Calgary to Edmonton, a distance of about 190 miles, was commenced in the summer of 1890, and completed in the following year.

Cliff of Tar Sands, Athabasca River.

ATHABASCA.

This district comprises an area of 105,000 square miles, bounded on the south by the district of Alberta ; on the east by the line between the 10th and 11th ranges west of the north meridian of the Dominion lands system of survey ; until, in proceeding northwards, that line intersects the Athabasca River ; then by that river and the Athabasca Lake and Slave River to the intersection of this with the northern boundary of the district, which is to be the 32nd correction line of the Dominion lands townships system, and is very near the 60th parallel of north latitude ; and westward by the Province of British Columbia.

This district has also vast resources, but being yet, from its northern position, out of the range of immediate settlement, a more detailed description of it is not necessary.

List of Officers of the Canadian Government in Great Britain and Canada, to whom application can be made for information regarding Lands in Canada, open for settlement, under the control of the Minister of the Interior of Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR C. TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W., Eng.
J. G. COLMER, Secretary to High Commissioner " "
JOHN DYKE, Canadian Gov. Agent, 15 Water St., Liverpool, Eng.
J. W. DOWN " " Bath Bridge, Bristol, Eng.
THOS. GRAHAME " " 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scot.

CANADA.

THE HON. T. MAYNE DALY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior " "
JOHN R. HALL, Secretary of the Department of the Interior " "
H. H. SMITH, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
E. McC. CLAY, Immigration Agent, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
P. DOYLE " Quebec, Quebec "
H. HOOLAHAN " Montreal " "
A. AKERLINDH " Ottawa, Ontario "

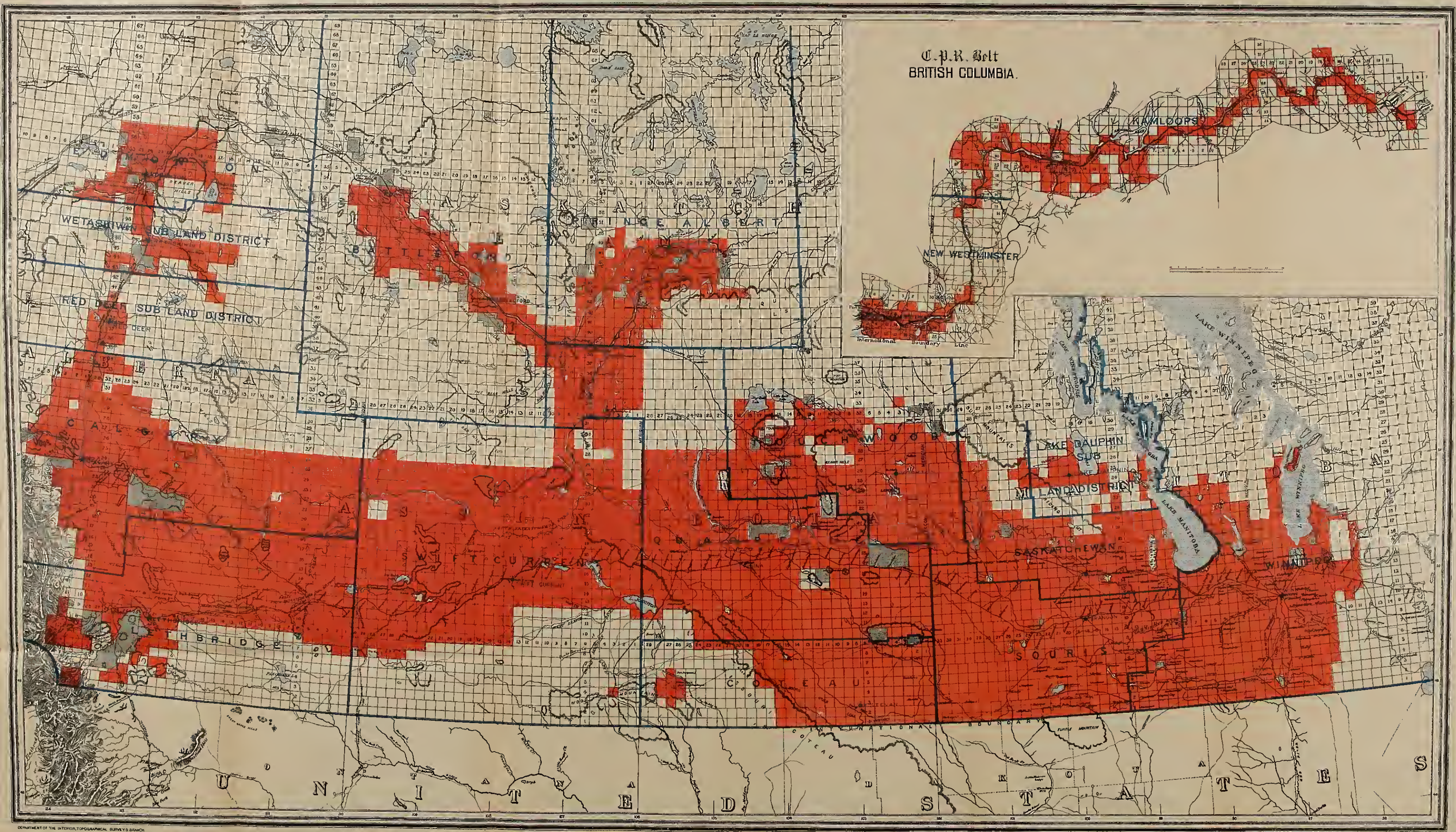
THE DOMINION LANDS AGENTS AT—

Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Brandon "
Minnedosa "
Lake Dauphin "
Estevan, Assiniboia,
Regina, "
Yorkton "
Swift Current "
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Battleford, Saskatchewan.
Lethbridge, Alberta.
Calgary "
Red Deer "
Wataskiwin "
Edmonton "
Kamloops, British Columbia.
New Westminster "

INDEX SHOWING THE TOWNSHIPS IN MANITOBA THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PLANS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRINTED UP TO THE

1ST MARCH, 1893.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH

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